

Mr Smith tells whites to campaign for Mr Nkomo

Rhodesia's whites were urged by Mr Ian Smith yesterday to persuade their black workers to vote for Mr Joshua Nkomo, the guerrilla leader, in next month's election. It might be the only way to stop Mr Robert Mugabe, the other Marxist guerrilla leader, winning. Bishop Abel Muzorewa called Mr Smith's tactics dangerous.

Bishop Muzorewa says tactics dangerous

From Nicholas Ashford
Salisbury, Jan 31
After several weeks of silence, Mr Ian Smith, leader of the white Rhodesian Front Party, has entered the political fray by calling on his white supporters to back Mr Joshua Nkomo rather than Mr Robert Mugabe.

Speaking at an election meeting at Marula, near Bulawayo, Mr Smith said it was important to keep the Marxists out at all costs. "The choice," he declared, referring to next month's election among the nation's 6,500,000 blacks, could be between Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo, the two guerrilla leaders. "This may sound distasteful to some people who have been on the receiving end, such as the Viscount's disasters, but the best choice could be Nkomo."

He added: "One might be able to live with Nkomo, but there could be no compromise with Mugabe."

Lord Soames, the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and Mr Mugabe, leader of Zanu (PF), had their first meeting today and it was immediately clear that there is a wide gulf between the two on the question of the implementation of the Lancaster House agreement.

Lord Soames expressed his "grave concern" at the level of political intimidation allegedly being carried out by Mr Mugabe's Zanu (PF) forces, which have not gathered in assembly areas, particularly in the eastern Manicaland region. He made it clear to Mr Mugabe that he intended to use all means available to him to stamp out intimidation.

For his part, Mr Mugabe presented Lord Soames with a long list of what he claimed were violations by the British authorities, in partnership with the Rhodesian authorities, of the Lancaster House agreement.

In particular, he complained about the unbridled use of the Rhodesian security forces to suppress the police in maintaining law and order, alleged intimidation by security force auxiliaries, police harassment of his supporters and the continued detention of thousands of martial law detainees.

Mr Mugabe repeated an earlier claim that there were still 3,000 South African troops operating as units of the

Dutch Queen makes way for her daughter

From Robert Schull
Amsterdam, Jan 31

Queen Juliana of the Netherlands tonight announced that she would abdicate on April 30, her seventy-first birthday, in favour of her daughter, Crown Princess Beatrix.

In a three-minute speech on radio and television, on her eldest daughter's forty-second birthday, the Queen said: "To everyone who grows older, sooner or later, the sober fact of declining energies appears, which no longer make it possible to fulfil one's task as before. A moment then arrives when it becomes irrefragable to continue that task. I thus feel that for me, the moment is approaching when I must lay down my task as your Queen."

The announcement came as a complete surprise. There were rumours last year that Queen Juliana would abdicate on her seventieth birthday or at the latest after her speech from the throne last September. But these two events passed without the slightest indication that the Queen had any intention of stepping down and amidst official assurances that she intended to carry on.

It thus had been generally assumed that the Queen would not abdicate for several years in order to allow her daughter to devote more time to her family.

The reign of Queen Juliana, who ascended to the throne in September, 1948, marked the end of the Netherlands as a colonial power. It is known that the Queen personally welcomed the independence of Indonesia. Her reign was also marked by personal tragedy, most recently over the death of her husband, Prince Bernhard, last July, in a Lockheed jet.

In contrast to her mother the formidable Queen Wilhelmina who was deeply respected by her subjects, Queen Juliana is generally loved by a large portion of the population for her simple and unassuming ways.

The new Queen Beatrix is a woman who acts with decision in contrast to Queen Juliana, who seems less sure of herself. Some observers have wondered whether she will adhere just as stringently to the pattern of constitutional monarchy as her mother has.

Like her mother however, and her grandmother before her, Princess Beatrix may be expected to be Queen of the Netherlands in her very own way.

New Queen brought up in exile, page 8



Queen Juliana on television last night.

523 disputes and 62,000 cars lost in two years, nine months Mr Robinson held office Edwardes attack on record of Longbridge convener

By Edward Townsend

Sir Michael Edwardes, chairman of British Leyland, said last night that disputes at Longbridge plant increased during the time Mr Derek Robinson, the union convener, was in office.

Sir Michael said that in the two years nine months that Mr Robinson held office at the Birmingham factory there were 523 disputes and the company lost production of 62,000 cars and 113,000 engines.

During the period the previous convener, Mr Dick Etheridge, was in office there had been strikes and disputes but nothing like those that occurred "after he left and this man took over."

During Mr Robinson's term of office man hours lost

increased by 87 per cent compared with the time Mr Etheridge was convener. On only 4 per cent of working days was there no dispute or work sanction.

Since Mr Robinson's dismissal the proportion of dispute-free days had risen to 89 per cent, Sir Michael said on the BBC television programme *Platform One*.

Mr Robinson was dismissed by the company for his part in the publication of a booklet attacking British Leyland's recovery plan.

A three-man inquiry by the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers recently finished taking evidence in the case and the findings are being studied by the union's national executive.

Sir Michael said that the dis-

missal decision had not been taken lightly and had been discussed by the main BL board. It had been thought about so much that "we would need some remarkable evidence from the union inquiry to make us change our minds."

Turning to the ballot being held among BL's 90,000 manual workers on the company's 5 per cent pay and conditions package, the chairman gave a warning that endorsement of the union's rejection would be "a mandate to strike" and put at risk tens of thousands of jobs.

The ballot is being conducted for the unions by the Electoral Reform Society and the result is expected on February 12. Workers are being asked whether they support rejection of the offer.

Sir Michael said that in the "unlikely event" of a "yes" vote BL's current plans would have to be reviewed and there could be further huge job losses.

Changes in work practices and attitudes were needed and he appealed to all workers in BL Cars to vote against the union recommendation because a "yes" vote means a strike.

The £300m of state aid recently given to BL was "on the back" of the new corporate plan which had been accepted by 87 per cent of the workers in the company's own ballot held in November.

Sir Michael said earlier that there was no more cash available to increase the pay offer. The point is we are not making a profit and we cannot give

more away in wages than we have earned.

He added that the pay offer would lead to some erosion of living standards for BL workers "but there will be very much more if this industry fails."

The steel strike would also have a growing impact on the company within the next four weeks. There would be less money available and the company would be in an even worse position to change the wages offer.

Sir Michael said that the introduction of car import tariffs or quotas would be a defeat. "We have got to save BL now. We have got to get the final tranche of industrial relations reforms through."

Mr Robinson was not available for comment at his home last night.

TUC threat of 'rough time' for Government

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The steel strike seemed set to enter its sixth week as trade union leaders last night threatened a "rough time" if the Government does not change course on its policies for the steel and coal industries.

The warning came after a futile two-hour meeting at the Treasury between a top-level TUC delegation and senior Cabinet Ministers on Union demands for greater State aid to the nationalized industries.

The talks were adjourned after three hours. Mr William Sims, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, said: "I think this strike will go into its sixth week. It has made great progress, but I think there is a genuine desire on both sides to get the negotiators round the table."

The sticking point remains the unions' demand for a big percentage rise across the board without strings, and productivity bonuses. Although no further meetings have been arranged, a fresh round of talks is expected in the next few days.

Exploratory talks between steel union leaders and the British Steel Corporation opened in secret last night after the House of Lords Appeal Committee gave the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation leave to appeal against Saturday's Court of Appeal ruling that the proposed strike and picketing of private steel firms must be called off.

The full appeal hearing will begin at 10 am today. After the talks with Ministers, the TUC's nationalized industries committee drew up a list of three crucial questions to which the unions want speedy, favourable answers.

They are: 1.—More time and more money to ease the painful traction of the strike-bound State steel industry. BSC wants to shed 52,000 jobs by August. The TUC says this shows "callous indifference to suffering."

2.—An urgent joint TUC-Government examination of European Economic Community funds available to pay for an acceptable rate of rundown.

3.—Measures to stem rising imports of coking coal for steel.

Continued on page 2, col 5



New heart: Britain's second heart transplant recipient this week, Mr Ronald Marney, aged 50, of Wakefield, was last night conscious with his new heart working well after a four-hour transplant operation at Harefield Hospital, Hillingdon, west London, writes Nicholas Timmins.

He is married with three sons in their twenties and a grandson, Kieron, whose first birthday was yesterday.

Mrs Margaret Marney, aged 49, pictured above with her husband, saw him briefly after being driven the 180 miles from Wakefield in the small hours. At a press conference afterwards she said she was

"delighted and grateful" that the operation had taken place.

Her husband "seemed in very good form. He told me not to worry and that he was fighting all the way."

The transplant came after a message was flashed to a plane carrying the surgeon, Mr Magdi Yacoub, from a medical conference in Portugal on Wednesday.

He was told a heart for transplant was likely to be available from the Royal Free Hospital, Hampstead. The donor was a woman in her late twenties who died of natural causes. Her identity is not being disclosed at the request of relatives.

Yard investigate lost oil tanker mystery

By Alan Hamilton

Scotland Yard fraud squad detectives and Lloyd's insurance agents have opened an investigation into the disappearance of crude oil insured for £25m from a Liberian-registered tanker which sank off the West African coast last month.

The oil, owned by Shell International Trading of London, left Kuwait on December 10 on the Salem, an American-owned tanker allegedly bound for Italy. Suspicious crew members were seen on the tanker on January 17 after a fire and a series of explosions, settling into one of the deepest submarine trenches in the Atlantic.

Firstly, the voyage was unusually long for the distance involved. Secondly, the master of the British Trident, who went to her aid, noticed that he only picked up distress signals 20 minutes after the blazing ship was in full view, and 30 hours after the reported fire and explosions. Thirdly, he noticed that the resulting oil slick was much smaller than would have been expected from a cargo of 193,000 tons.

Then, earlier this week, a Tunisian crew member viewed about the sinking in Dakar, Senegal, claimed that the cargo was unloaded secretly in South Africa and replaced by sea water to make her appear fully laden, and that the vessel was deliberately scuttled.

The crew were given bonuses in Swiss francs and told to keep quiet, he said. The 214,000-ton ship and her crew were together insured for \$80m and the resulting claim would have been one of the largest ever faced by the London insurance market. But the insurers became suspicious after inconsistencies began to

appear in accounts of the accident.

The Greek captain claimed the explosion took place at 0500 GMT on January 16, but the first news received by Lloyd's was of an SOS picked up by the British Trident at 1110 GMT on January 17, 26 minutes before the Salem sank.

Investigators have also noted that the ship was sold to new owners, the Oxford Shipping Company of the United States, and changed its name from South Sea shortly before her final voyage. The Liberian Bureau of Maritime Affairs is analyzing samples of the oil slick to determine whether it is composed of crude oil, or fuel oil from the Salem's engines.

Kuwait bans the sale of its oil to South Africa, and Shell has denied that the cargo was bound for its South African subsidiary. With the insurers at present refusing to pay out, Shell has indicated that it may pursue a claim for the lost cargo through the courts, if anyone can be shown to be responsible for the loss. British police were brought in after Shell had informed the Director of Public Prosecutions of the incident.

Separate investigations are also being conducted in Greece, Liberia and Senegal, off whose coast the sinking occurred. Scotland Yard has stated, however, that at this stage it has no evidence of a crime. The ship is lying too deep for divers.

The oil was bought by Shell while on the high seas from a Swiss company, Pontoli, and was insured with Lloyd's in the London market for £24.7m. A Lloyd's spokesman said last night that the tanker's hull was insured for £10.6m.

Britons get black mark from cleaners

By Robin Young
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

The British are a grubby nation, that is the conclusion drawn from a Gallup survey whose findings were announced yesterday by the Association of British Launderers and Cleaners.

More than half the population it was discovered have taken nothing to the cleaners in the past three months. One sixth boasted that they never used dry-cleaning and in Scotland the proportion was more than a fifth.

Yorkshiremen, Lancastrians and Midlanders were also exposed by the poll as being peculiarly unconcerned about their appearance.

Mr Sands Johnson, president-designate of the association, said the findings were "shocking" and proved the British were a "dirty lot".

Americans, he claimed, spend seven times as much on cleaning as Britons, while West Germans spend over three times as much, and "even the French spend well over double".

Mr Peter Dobbie, marketing director of the Sketchley group, said that a nation's clothing was its packaging, a vital part of the image it created. Britain, he said, was becoming known as a dirty country. National confidence, he suggested, could only be restored if we spruced ourselves up.

Annual expenditure on dry-cleaning in the United Kingdom is still less than £2 a head of population.

The association, which represents nearly three-quarters of the nation's dry-cleaners, draws hope for the future from the attitudes of the young. The survey showed them to use dry-cleaning services more frequently than their elders.

To get across their message that the nation that does not take its clothes to the cleaners regularly becomes both threadbare and smelly, the association is establishing a dry-cleaning information Bureau to answer consumers' inquiries.

It also intends to promote educational programmes in schools, and to have neatly groomed personnel touring women's groups preaching the gospel of cleanliness.

Hint of steep duty rises in Budget

A hint of what the Budget may contain was given yesterday by Mr Peter Rees, Minister of State, Treasury, when he was asked what increases would be needed in duties on tobacco and alcohol to restore them in real terms to 1977 levels.

He replied that tobacco duty would have to rise by 33 per cent (11p on 20 king-size cigarettes); beer by 39 per cent (up 31p a pint); spirits, 39 per cent (£1.40p on a bottle of whisky); wine 39 per cent (adding 22p to a bottle of table wine).

The extra yield in duty, over a full year, would be: tobacco £430m; beer £350m; spirits, £30m; and wine £90m.

This calculation was based, said Mr Rees, on the retail price index for December 1979.

New York sabotage of Soviet plane alleged

From Michael Leapman
New York, Jan 31

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is investigating allegations that an air traffic controller at New York's Kennedy Airport may have tried to sabotage a flight on which Mr Anatoly Dobrynin, the Soviet Ambassador in Washington, was a passenger.

The suggestion is that a set of identifying figures were erased from a computer when the flight came in to land on January 18, and as a result the Soviet airliner approached the airport at too low, at 4,000ft, instead of 8,000ft.

Although the airliner landed safely and on time, the chances of a mid-air collision were greatly increased by the erasure from the computer of the let-

ters and numbers which identified the "blip" on the radar screen as that of the Aeroflot aircraft. As it happened, the airspace into which the airliner was erroneously diverted contained no other traffic at the time.

The previous day, the local branch of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Association had put up a notice in the operations room instructing controllers not to handle Soviet aircraft unless ordered to do so directly by their superiors. This action against Soviet aircraft was provoked by the intervention in Afghanistan.

Direct orders to handle the January 18 flight were given by officials of the Federal Aviation Administration. The

approach began normally, but soon afterwards controllers found that the "data block" of letters and numbers identifying the aircraft and its height and speed had disappeared from their screens.

Any controller so inclined can interfere with the computer to erase this information. The result is that other controllers unable to quickly identify the blip on the screen, had in particular they are unsure of the height at which the aircraft is flying. Because of this, a supervisor was called to guide the aircraft safely into Kennedy but he appears to have erred by bringing it in too low.

The FBI are investigating whether an offence was committed under what is known as the destruction of aircraft statute. The maximum penalty for such an offence is 20 years in prison or a fine of \$10,000 (£4,500) or both.

Aeroflot flights have had a difficult time at American airports since the Afghanistan invasion and the wave of anti-Soviet feeling which it provoked here. Ground arrangements for the airline used to be handled by Pan American World Airways but airport employees refused to handle the flights and Aeroflot's own staff have been unloading baggage and performing other ground services.

This week Pan Am suspended the handling agreement and Tuesday's flight to Washington was cancelled, ostensibly because nobody had booked a seat on it.

Then, earlier this week, a Tunisian crew member viewed about the sinking in Dakar, Senegal, claimed that the cargo was unloaded secretly in South Africa and replaced by sea water to make her appear fully laden, and that the vessel was deliberately scuttled.

The crew were given bonuses in Swiss francs and told to keep quiet, he said. The 214,000-ton ship and her crew were together insured for \$80m and the resulting claim would have been one of the largest ever faced by the London insurance market. But the insurers became suspicious after inconsistencies began to

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Dutch bishops disciplined by synod ruling

The Pope yesterday signed the final document of the special synod which disciplined Dutch Catholics to support what their bishops have agreed.

The document binds the bishops to apply the Church's teachings on priestly celibacy, the permanency of the priesthood, the distinction between the functions of priests, deacons and lay people and to renege more traditional methods of seminary training. On ecumenism it says that intercommunion with separated brothers is not the response to the appeal of Christ for perfect unity.

Group's challenge to left 'extremists'

The Social Democratic Alliance, formed to fight the influence of extremists in the Labour Party, has threatened to put up rival Labour candidates to oppose Labour MPs who have left-wing, anti-democratic sympathies. The group is preparing a list of "reserve candidates" to stand against "extremists" if they win nomination from leftists-dominated local parties.

The wife of the exiled Russian physicist, Mr Andrei Sakharov, has been summoned to appear at the Moscow Public Prosecutor's office. Mrs Yelena Sakharov said that she was afraid that she might be banished from Moscow like her husband.

Mrs Sakharov fear

Photograph, Page 7

Judicial system 'being undermined'

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, in response to four jurors in the anarchists' trial, gave a warning that there were "disquieting signs" that the judicial system was being undermined. The remarks of the judge in the trial "should be allowed to die down".

Namibia suspicion

Dr Gerrit Viljoen, South African administrator-general in Namibia, said in a broadcast that certain aspects of Lieutenant-General Prem Chand's appointment as United Nations commander in Namibia gave rise to suspicion. Dr Viljoen's comments on the Indian general are believed to have the support of the South African Government.

Breweries merge

Two of Scotland's brewers are coming together as a result of a £21m takeover. Vaux Breweries has agreed to sell its 214 public house Lorimer subsidiary to Allied Breweries. Allied already has a foothold in the Scottish market through its Ind Coopers subsidiary.

Proposal on Gaza studied by Israel

The idea of taking up the issue of Gaza autonomy first, before that of the West Bank is to be examined by the Israeli Cabinet. The Prime Minister remained adamant that there was no question of self-determination for the Palestinians, whose status has brought Egyptian-Israeli peace talks to a stalemate.

Telephone tapping: Mr William Whitelaw and Mr Merlyn Rees, rejected allegations that thousands of telephones were being tapped illegally.

Brussels: EEC puts curbs on butter sales to Russia.

Afghanistan: Moscow ignored five warnings from Washington.

Classified advertisements: Appointments, pages 24, 25; Car Buyers' Guide, 25; Holidays in Britain and Ireland, 26; Personal, 26-28.

Leader, page 15
Letters: On abolishing Quangos, from Lord Hunt, and Dr E. S. Page; on the independence of the judiciary, from Mr Raymond Hurd
Leading articles: Dutch synd; Rhodesia: education Bill
Arts, page 13
David Robinson, reviewing Otto Preminger's film of Graham Greene's *The Firm*
Furman Factor, funds perfect strong but an uncharacteristic lack of reality
Features, pages 10, 14
William Rees-Mogg suggests a solution in world currency chaos: the idea of the first Times crossword, by Philip Howard—and the crossword itself; Moscow Diary, Michael Binyon
Obituary, page 16
Sports, pages 11, 12
Athletics: No action over expenses to athletes at Highland games; Cricket: Larkins wins first cap for England; Business News, pages 17-23
Stock Markets: Equities and gilts recreated on a broad front as buyers withdrew from the market. Oils and gold shares were also easier, and the FT index fell 4.3 to 453.3

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HOME NEWS

Paramilitary elements joining UDR, Roman Catholics say

From Christopher Thomas Belfast

Unionist politicians were incensed yesterday at an attack on the Ulster Defence Regiment (UDR) by Roman Catholic politicians. The attack was made by Mr Humphrey Ashford, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

A lengthy paper drawn up by the Social Democratic and Labour Party, the main voice of Roman Catholic moderates, accuses the UDR of being infiltrated by "loyalist" paramilitary activists.

The UDR, which was established on January 1, 1970, has about 8,000 soldiers serving in 11 battalions. Three quarters of its members are part-timers. The Regiment operates mainly at night and at weekends and undertakes the full range of military duties except riot control.

The paper was prepared as the party's first submission to Mr Ashford in talks covering security, the EEC and the economy, all matters which are not being discussed at the constitutional conference. The talks, which opened at Stormont Castle on Wednesday, will be resumed in three weeks.

The SDLP said that future security policy envisaged the continued "Ulsterization" of security, involving the gradual withdrawal of British Army personnel and their replacement by the Royal Ulster Constabulary and the UDR. That would cast the RUC in an ever-increasing paramilitary role.

"The UDR, which in Ulsterization becomes the RUC's worst record in the past, has by far the best record of any regiment presently in service with the British Army forces on land, sea or air," the party said.

A sharp reply by the Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, rejected the "vicious" comments, which were part of the overall plan to get Northern Ireland out of the United Kingdom.

The SDLP said that every serving UDR man should be security screened to root out paramilitary elements. "Until this is done the regiment will be identified among the minority community as a menace to, rather than a support for, law and order."

Both the RUC and UDR were overwhelmingly drawn from the loyalist tradition (96 per cent and 93 per cent respectively) and therefore were completely unrepresentative of the community at large. "This to an extent represents Westminster's failure to convince the minority that the dispensation of justice here is even-handed," the party said.

The emerging powers legislation was also severely criticized. Although the measures were designed to combat specific terrorist activity, they had been used increasingly in addition to devices to gather and computerize information.

"Their impact has also been discriminatory, bearing most heavily on Catholic areas even though para-military terror groups operate with equal ferocity in both traditions."

One of the most serious consequences of the continued operation of the Emergency Powers Act had been the involvement of the police and army in patterns of grave breaches of the law, the SDLP said.

In a reference to the appointment of Sir Maurice Oldfield to coordinate the activities of the police and army, the paper says: "The primacy of law and order has been challenged by the appointment of a former undercover surer to head security and by the announced expansion of undercover activities which are inherently disavowed of legal convention."

Bombs and fire: Two incendiary bombs exploded in a furniture store in Belfast yesterday. Two men entered the store, in Woodstock Road, planted the devices, ordered out the staff and escaped in a hijacked car (The Press Association reports).

The bombs exploded moments later, starting a severe fire.

Ulster backs plea for more EEC funds

From Our Own Correspondent Belfast

The Northern Ireland Office has told the United Kingdom's 81 European MPs that it would welcome a new or greater role for the use of EEC funds in Ulster.

A briefing note to the MEPs supports a resolution tabled in the European Parliament urging the Commission to make proposals on how additional EEC resources might be made available to the province.

The resolution was tabled by Mr John Hume, a European MP and leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party. He said that the Government's support increased the possibility of his resolution succeeding. He has the support of the 115 members of the socialist group.

The Government's note says: "Northern Ireland suffers from acute social and economic problems. It has the highest unemployment rate in the United Kingdom and many other social indicators show a higher level of deprivation than in the rest of the United Kingdom."

It says that unemployment is 11 per cent, and earnings are about 59 per cent of the EEC average. The decline of traditional industries means heavy reliance is placed on incoming companies and financial assistance to industry is more generous than anywhere else in the United Kingdom.

The note adds pointedly: "The United Kingdom's general ability to help depressed regions is handicapped by the large net cost to it of the Community budget."

Northern Ireland has commitments of £40m for 1978 and 1979 under the regional development fund; the European social fund allocation for 1979 is estimated to be £30m; the Commission proposes an allocation of £52m for aid to tourism and artisan enterprises.

A share of proposed £11m allocation to the United Kingdom for areas affected by the decline in shipbuilding will go to Belfast.



Captain Kelly Hamilton, aged 30, a woman stratotanker pilot in the United States Air Force, at RAF Fairford, Gloucestershire, yesterday, after a refuelling mission.

Leicestershire plans to cut careers staff by 40%

By Mark Jackson of The Times Educational Supplement

Leicestershire is to cut the staff of its county careers department by 40 per cent, by far the biggest reduction so far contemplated in the local authority careers service.

The news is likely to embarrass Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, today when he presents the first report of his department's careers service branch and inspectorate, who supervise the local authority departments.

He is presiding over the conference because of the importance that ministers attach to the careers service. They have repeatedly said that it has a vital role.

The decision by Leicester-

shire, whose careers department is already about a fifth below the strength recommended by the Department of Employment, will draw attention to the anomaly under which education authorities responsible to the Department of Education and Science run careers departments, which are Mr Prior's responsibility nationally.

The cut of £100,000 in Leicestershire's careers staff budget represents about 0.1 per cent of the county's education budget, which is being reduced by 6 per cent.

The National Union of Teachers, who say they question the statement that the proposals are unlikely to mean any redundancies among teachers, are balloting their members on whether to strike next month.

Magazine director given a suspended jail sentence

From Our Correspondent Nottingham

The managing director of a magazine who was known as "God" to his workers was described by a judge yesterday as "an unscrupulous humbug."

Mr Guy Wayne, aged 72, was given a nine months' suspended prison sentence and ordered to pay £5,000 towards the prosecution costs of his four-week trial.

Mr Wayne, of Colston Bassett Hall, near Nottingham, said to Judge Denis Lloyd: "This is a gross miscarriage of justice. I am not guilty and shall appeal."

The judge told him that he was not an honourable man and people he dealt with in future would know he was dishonest. Mr Wayne was convicted on two charges of conspiracy to defraud advertisers over an eight-year period by falsely inflating the circulation figures of two magazines, *The Tatler* and *Bystander* and the *Nottingham Observer*. He was cleared on a third charge.

His former deputy managing director, Malcolm Campbell, of Fishpond Drive, The Park, Nottingham was convicted on two charges and cleared on one. He was fined £650, but there was no order for costs.

Mr William Joss, for the defence, said Mr Campbell had suffered financial ruin as the result of his association with Mr Wayne.

The company's chartered accountant, Arthur Dewey, aged 55, of Victoria Road, West Bridgford Nottingham, was cleared on all charges.

Councils will try for plan to avert block grant

By Christopher Warman Local Government Correspondent

Local government leaders saw Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, yesterday to try to persuade him that the Government's proposals for a new block grant system are not necessary.

They are united in their opposition to the block grant, which they believe will mean Government interference in the decisions of each individual council, and are hoping they can get the proposals dropped from the Local Government Planning and Land (No 2) Bill.

Mr Heseltine believes the block grant system for financing local spending is the way to achieve the overall control the Government wants, and he therefore gave little hope the local authority leaders that he would change his mind.

Mr Heseltine did, however, tell them that if together they can produce an alternative plan which will both satisfy them and fulfil the Government's criteria, it will be studied seriously.

Sir Godfrey Taylor, chairman of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, said after the meeting that they believed council spending and rate-fixing should be in the hands of the locally elected representatives. He said the associations will be putting forward a paper with alternative proposals.

Bars may close at Christmas

Most managed public houses may be closed for the whole of Christmas Day from this year if the breweries yield to growing pressure from within the biggest trade union representing managers.

The annual conference of the National Association of Licensed House Managers in April is likely to approve resolutions calling for a campaign for closure on Christmas Day.

Dr Graham jeered as he preaches

From Trevor Fishlock Oxford

Dr Billy Graham faced some jeering and carols as he preached his evangelist message in Oxford town hall last night. As he called on the 1,000 people there to stand and recite the Lord's Prayer there was a clear shout from the back of the hall: "This is the psychology of fascism."

But Dr Graham did not flatter as he spoke the prayer. Nor did he pause at the other shouts and murmurings which punctuated his familiar message to people to make a commitment to God.

He kept going even when a fireball rang loudly through the hall for two minutes. Raising his voice, he cried: "You can communicate with God through Jesus Christ and you need never be lonely."

Dr Graham did not know that about halfway through his preaching the television transmissions to three of the five

overflow hall in the neighbourhood, seating about 5,000 people who could not get into the town hall, were suddenly ended. Apparently cables had been disconnected.

The organizers of Dr Graham's visit to Oxford had expected trouble after some faint rumblings of protest in the city.

Just before the evangelist went to the lectern to begin his preaching, Canon Michael Green, one of the organizers of the visit, quoted from a slip of paper which had been distributed outside the hall by "Oxford anarchists". The paper said: "Warning. This man operates by working his audience up to mass hysteria. He supported Nixon over Watergate, and the bombing of Cambodia. He is likely to ask for your money."

If any people in the audience had been expecting the sort of high-powered approach with which Dr Graham has made his

reputation over the past thirty years they were disappointed. The evangelist, aged 61, never intended to bring to Oxford the show business style of evangelism that has characterized his work. He was determined to try a quieter approach. And after a fall in his hot shower, in which he cracked two ribs, he necessarily had to remain in a low key.

He stood in front of a white cross, told cosy, home-spun stories and quoted familiar scriptures. He discussed loneliness and urged lonely people to embrace God and end their loneliness.

At the end he asked those who wanted to make a commitment to God to remain behind in the hall: "Say yes to Jesus tonight."

Most of the audience, many of them young people, left the hall, but as a small choir softly sang, about 150 remained to pray with Dr Graham.

'Danger' in BR historic buildings policy

British Rail's decision to give away redundant historic buildings to conservation bodies and others, reported in *The Times* yesterday, was sharply criticized last night by Mr William Bell, chairman of the historic buildings committee of the Greater London Council, as a "dangerous precedent."

The historic buildings committee has the responsibility of seeing that owners of historic buildings, of which there are many in London, including a number of British Rail's, observe their statutory responsibilities. It does not have financial responsibility for the upkeep of those buildings.

British Rail, which invited towns and cities with redundant railway historic buildings to "take them off our hands" and put them to other use, should make an appropriation in budgets for their upkeep, Mr Bell said.

Registration of homes for old to be reviewed

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, is reviewing arrangements for the registration of private and voluntary residential homes for the elderly, he said yesterday.

Mr Jenkin was answering a question in the Commons from Mr Alfred Morris, Labour MP for Manchester, Wytham, who had asked for an inquiry into private institutional care for elderly people to make sure that they were not exploited.

Mr Jenkin said that he would take up with Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, the question whether the owners or staff of homes for the elderly should be made ineligible to benefit by gifts or through bequests from those in their care.

Killer marries former censor's daughter

Mr James Boyle, aged 35, who is serving a minimum 15-year life sentence at Barmingham Prison, Glasgow, for murder and assault, was married at a register office in Balfour, Central Scotland, yesterday. Dr Sarah Trevelyan, aged 29, daughter of Mr John Trevelyan, the former film censor,

Teachers angry as another county plans £8m cuts

By Our Education Correspondent

Staffordshire is the latest target of the National Union of Teachers' anger. A local union delegation will meet Mr Mark Carlisle, QC, Secretary of State for Education and Science today to tell him that the authority's proposed spending cuts will put all parts of the education service in the county at risk.

Staffordshire was planning to cut more than £8m, amounting to a 5 per cent reduction in its education budget, in 1980-81, and was considering a further 5 per cent cut in the same year, the NUT said yesterday.

It was also planning to close 33 schools by the summer of next year, which would involve the loss of 80 teaching posts. Already last year 433 teaching posts had been cut. Over the next five years the county was proposing to cut a total of £18m from its education budget.

Mr David Lighthorn, chairman of the Staffordshire education committee, confirmed that his committee had last week approved proposed cuts of £8.25m and the closure of 33 primary schools over the next year.

But the claim that the county was considering any further cuts was "scurrilous, argumentative and not correct."

Change in Bill urged to save short tenancies

By John Young

An amendment to the Housing Bill which would permit the continuation and expansion of short-term tenancies in the public as well as the private sector is to be suggested to the Department of the Environment.

The amendment is being proposed by Shelter, by the Housing Emergency Office and by the National Federation of Housing Associations. It arises from concern at the implications of extending security of tenure to the public sector, which includes housing associations.

Under the Bill an exception is made for tenancies of properties that have been acquired for development. The amendment would seek to include those which have been let on an agreed short-term basis pending renovation or improvement.

Without such a change in the Bill, it is feared that councils and housing associations which have agreed to make houses and flats available on a temporary basis will seek to evict the tenants before the Bill becomes law. That has already happened in the case of the Peabody Housing Association, which recently gave notice to about fifty tenants in London.

Mr Thomas Hearn, Director of the Peabody Trust, said yesterday that the Bill failed to recognize existing short-term tenancies or to make provision for new ones.

Labour's nuclear weapons rebels are rebuked

By Our Political Editor

The two Labour frontbench spokesmen who voted against shadow Cabinet policy on nuclear weapons last week have been told by Mr James Callaghan, Leader of the Opposition, that they will not get away with it again.

Mr Neil Kinnock, MP for Bedwely, and a spokesman on education, and Mr Leslie Rucklidge, MP for Newcastle and a spokesman on industry, accepted yesterday the need for frontbench discipline. But Mr Callaghan is not insisting that they withdraw their signature from the motion opposing cruise missiles in Britain.

Big rise in air security levy

Airline passengers will have to pay through their ticket a security levy increased by 95 per cent to £1.60 from today. The Board of Airline Representatives in the United Kingdom has protested to the Government.

The board also criticized the Government's decision to finance the £400m development of Stansted airport largely through revenues at Heathrow. It was "inequitable" because most airlines using Heathrow would never use Stansted, it said.

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PARLIAMENT, January 31, 1980

Telephone tapping necessary in days of sophisticated crime

House of Commons
Successive Governments had believed that in the modern world of terrorism and other sophisticated crimes, telephone tapping was in the national interest. Mr. Whitelaw, Home Secretary, said during questions, Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, indicated there was effective police control over telephone interception.

Mr. Robin Cook (Edinburgh, Central, Lab) began the exchanges by asking if Mr Whitelaw would introduce legislation to provide statutory provision for telephone tapping.

Mr Whitelaw (Penrith and the Border, C) said he would not do so until he had the outcome of the studies before him. He said that the Home Secretary, Mr. Whitelaw, had indicated that there was effective police control over telephone interception.

Mr. Whitelaw—There must be no question of a cover-up over deaths in police custody. Mr. Whitelaw, Home Secretary, said during questions and there would be no cover-up while he was in office. There should be no cover-up against the police either, he added.

Replying to Mr. Michael Meacher (Oldham, West, Lab) who had asked if the Home Secretary would set up an inquiry into deaths in police custody, Mr. Whitelaw (Penrith and the Border, C) said: "As he is aware, I have asked chief officers to look into the matter in detail and to report to me. I will consider what further action, if any, may be appropriate."

Mr. Meacher—Since the original police version of the death of Jimmy Kelly was that he died from a heart attack and since the full facts have not been made public, a local action committee happened to be set up. It will accept that public disquiet about whether there are other Jimmy Kellys, who died in police custody, is not a matter to be silenced by a proper inquiry into the 245 deaths, especially as in 10 per cent of cases there was no inquest, and where there was an inquest, in 15 cases there was an open verdict, including five cases of a fractured skull.

Mr. Whitelaw—It would be inappropriate for me to make any comment on the Jimmy Kelly case in view of the forthcoming inquest. To that I must stick. I understand the Select Committee on Home Affairs will consider this matter. I do not believe that any further inquiry is necessary to have a public inquiry. Inquests are the first and proper legal procedure.

Mr. Edward Gardner (South Fyfe, C)—Would he not agree that the recent and well publicized suggestions made by some of the police that the police may have been responsible for deaths in custody, that the Director of Public Prosecutions authority and with no safeguards approved by Parliament?

Can he explain why the Post Office requires equipment simultaneously monitor 2,000 private lines when the Birkett report told us there were only 200 taps in any one year? With technical developments of this nature a quarter of a century ago Birkett, it is now we have a further public inquiry into the nature of phone tapping and a report to this House.

Mr. Whitelaw—I have undertaken to make a report to this House shortly. The interception of postal and telephone communications is a vital weapon in combating serious crime including drug smuggling and terrorism.

It is carried out by the Post Office on behalf of the police, Customs and Excise and the security services. It is the responsibility of individual warrants signed personally by the Secretary of State.

I would like to make it clear that the Home Secretary, Mr. Whitelaw, seemed to try to suggest that the Home Secretary, Mr. Whitelaw, was carrying out exactly the same proceedings in exactly the same way as its predecessors always have.

I have seen suggestions that somehow the Secretary of State of the day does not take this duty seriously, is not involved personally. (Interruptions.) He asked me if I had had my attention drawn to the article in the *New Statesman*. Of course I have, of course I have. I am quoting from some of the things said, which as Secretary of State I am entitled to rebut.

I know how seriously my predecessor took this matter. I will ensure that so do I. It is a responsibility which no MP would particularly like to have. It is in the national interest that the Secretary of State has it. He has to conduct it personally and with very great care. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr. Geoffrey Dickens (Huddersfield, West, C)—Would he accept that many people in this country are dreadfully worried about surveillance, telephone tapping or interference with the Royal Mail. Would he concede there are many MPs who are concerned that the Birkett report has become inadequate and needs revision, and would he undertake to consider a possible Bill of Rights to protect the individual if more information comes forward within the next three weeks other than has been revealed already?

Mr. Whitelaw—I note carefully what he says. But every Government has a long period of time in which to make a proper balance between two considerations, perhaps sometimes conflicting.

The first is the national interest for the protection of its citizens in every way, and the second is the need to make sure of individual rights. It is a balance which has to be kept.

Over a period of time Governments have given that responsibility to the national interest. It is a responsibility which is a major responsibility and which will certainly do my best to do so.

Mr. John Golding (Newcastle-under-Lyme, Lab)—The Post Office Engineering Union would welcome a full inquiry into these matters. It is a matter of public interest that such an inquiry would be made.

As he is now finishing consideration of the legal implications of the judgment and in accordance with the judgment I gave to the House last year that the time had come for another Birkett report, would he report shortly to the House on the progress of the Birkett report?

Mr. Whitelaw—Yes, I will.

Mr. David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles)—The need for this sort of surveillance is not challenged, nor is the Home Secretary's diligence.

What concerns the House is that it appears that there has been a dramatic increase in the need for this kind of surveillance over the last 20 years, and the House is entitled to know what the scale of this activity is.

Mr. Whitelaw—Successive Governments, in the national interest, have never given any figures on this matter. We have stuck within the terms of the Birkett report. I will ensure that the House is kept informed of the progress of the Birkett report.

Mr. Robert Rees, Chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs (Leeds, West, Lab)—The Home Secretary, Mr. Whitelaw, has indicated that he is not going to make a full inquiry into these matters. It is a matter of public interest that such an inquiry would be made.

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Very few studies of the subject have been made since it was last raised in the House. Some of the broadcasters have resigned themselves to believing that MPs were in the main firmly against television coverage.

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Mr Whitelaw backs Operation Countryman

The day-to-day involvement of the Director of Public Prosecutions in investigations into police corruption compromised his position as an independent prosecuting authority, Mr. Jack Straw (Blackburn, Lab) maintained during questions to the Home Secretary.

Mr. Jack Straw (Blackburn, Lab) was asked if Mr. Whitelaw was satisfied with the present arrangements for investigating allegations of corruption against members of police forces.

Mr. Whitelaw (Penrith and the Border, C) said: "The Police Complaints and Investigations Committee are due to report to me by June 1 on their review of the working of the relevant Part of the Police Act 1966."

I intend to wait that report before considering what changes, if any, are necessary in the arrangements for dealing with complaints against the police.

Mr. Jack Straw—Would he not agree that confidence in the present arrangements has hardly been helped by the extraordinary investigation of the Director of Public Prosecutions to transfer the investigation of a serious allegation by Miss Vivienne Wade against a police officer to the Director of Public Prosecutions and back to the Yard?

The day-to-day involvement of the Director in investigations of the Police Complaints and Investigations Committee as an independent prosecuting authority, and the whole question of the arrangements for investigating serious crime against the police—these are the deep and institutionalized nature of the arrangements for dealing with complaints against the police.

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Mr. Whitelaw—I will gladly add my voice to that of the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police—needs urgent review.

Mr. Whitelaw—The proceedings of Operation Countryman were set up by my predecessor and we must allow them to continue and give them every possible support in the future.

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European tour revealed desire to get EEC budget problem solved

On his tour of European capitals he had discovered a general desire to get the question of the United Kingdom's contribution to the EEC budget solved, Sir Ian Gilmour, Lord Privy Seal, said during questions after his statement on forthcoming EEC business.

He said: "The foreign affairs committee will meet on February 5 and 6 and is expected to discuss an improved Commission mandate for the new cooperation agreement with Yugoslavia revised proposals for the non-quota section of the regional development fund; the problems caused by imports of certain agricultural products; and the common organization of the markets in wine, potatoes and sheepmeat, including discussion of the French import controls."

The council is also expected to discuss access arrangements for New Zealand's butter, poultry and agricultural products and have a preliminary exchange of views on the EEC price proposals for 1980-81.

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Ministers are also expected to exchange views on the economic situation in the Community especially in the light of recent aspects of the Directive and a preliminary discussion on the report prepared for the European Council on the problems that may be encountered in applying solutions in setting up a European monetary fund.

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Royal Assent
Royal Assent was given to the following Acts: Petroleum Revenue Tax, Representation of the People, Child Care, British Railways (No 2), Papua New Guinea, Western Samoa and Nauru (Miscellaneous Provisions), Foster Children and Bail, etc (Scotland).

Parliamentary notices
House of Commons
Tuesday 29. Private Members' Bill, etc.
Monday, Competition Bill, second reading.

Two days for Industry Bill
The main business in the Commons next week will be:
Monday: Debate on Welsh Affairs.
Tuesday: Local Government Planning and Land (No 2) Bill, second reading.
Wednesday and Thursday: Industry Bill, remaining stages.
Friday: Private Members' Bills, remaining stages.
The main business in the House of Lords will be:
Monday: Competition Bill, second reading.

Prisoners costing £5,894 a year
The average cost of keeping a prisoner in prison in England and Wales during 1978-79 was £5,894, Mr. Leon Brittan, Minister of State, said during questions.

Mr. Brittan (Leicester, C) said, the Home Office was looking at ways in which to keep certain petty offenders out of prison, because there is genuine public concern.

We are not involved in witch-hunts and no-one wants to get at any individual constable, but it is because there is concern which is being dealt with by a public inquiry.

Mr. Whitelaw—I believe the principle of the going through inquests through coroners, as we do at present, is the right one and I hope it will be proved to be so in some of the cases coming up.

Mr. Mervyn Rees, Chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs (Leeds, South, Lab)—We strongly support the Home Office's efforts to deal with the problem of petty offenders. We are looking at ways in which this can be done, particularly with regard to those who find themselves in prison as a result of a criminal record.

Another aspect is the length of sentence. I would stress that, because of the gravity of the crime, a lengthy period of imprisonment, shorter terms of imprisonment are an effective deterrent.

Mr. Joseph Deane (Leeds, West, Lab) said there was a need to deal with conditions in some prisons, particularly in the north, because of the lack of resources, prisoners were confined to cells for almost 24 hours.

Mr. Brittan—I entirely agree that conditions of that kind cannot and ought not to be defended. The extent to which it is possible to deal with the problem of petty offenders in prison building programme, which is being looked at, and on the success of the efforts we are making to ensure that those people who do not need to be in prison are not in prison.

He added that the figure of £5,894 for keeping a prisoner in prison did not include the social security costs for the maintenance of prisoners' wives and families. Improving the quality and extent of the work done by prisoners was being looked at by the Home Office.

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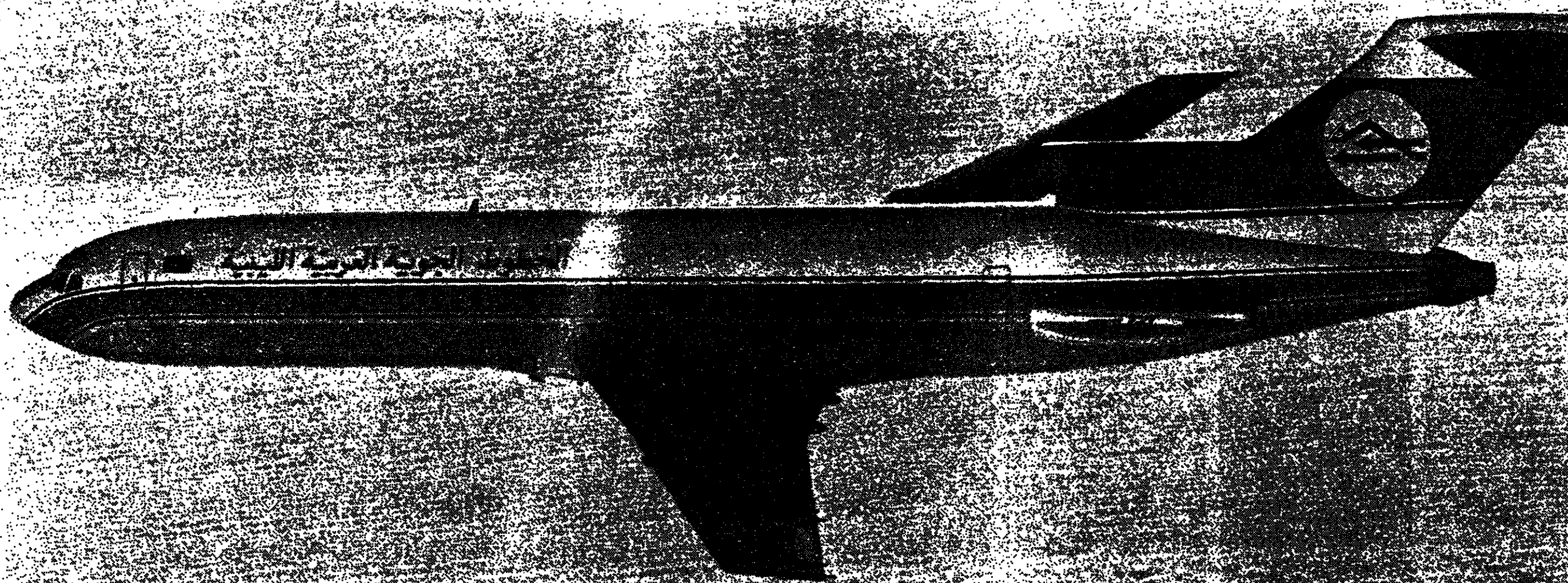
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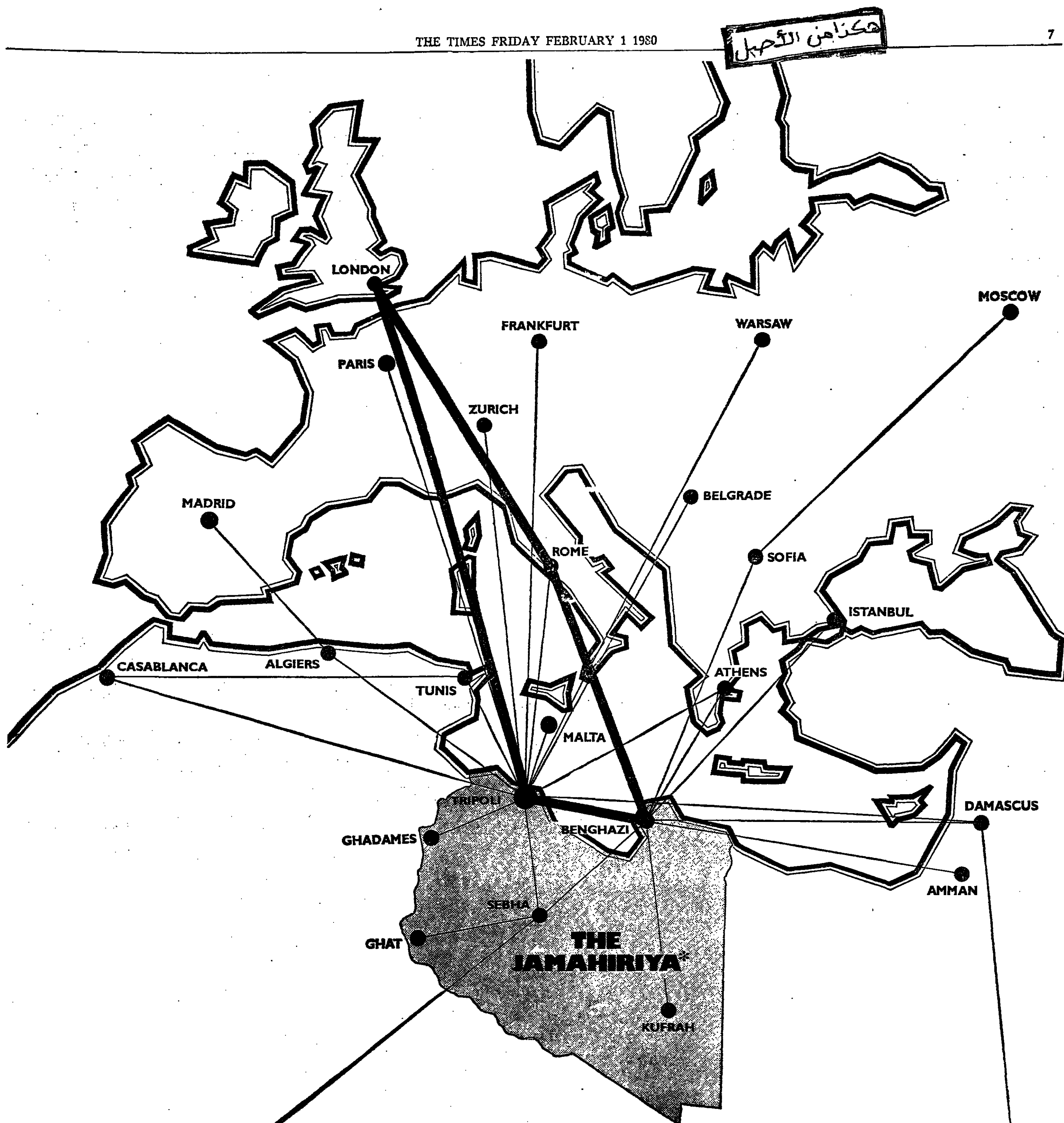


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Tues: Thurs: Sun. (LNI05)

Dep. LONDON 13.50
Arr. ROME 16.00
Dep. ROME 17.00
Arr. BENGHAZI 19.00

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WEST EUROPE

Synod document obliges Dutch bishops to restore traditional methods of seminary training

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Jan 31

The Pope today signed the document disciplining the Dutch Church at the closing of the special synod and appealed to Dutch Catholics to support what their bishops had agreed to accept.

He reiterated the importance of this synod for the whole Roman Catholic Church. Their work, he told the members of the synod during a concelebrated Mass in the Sixtine Chapel, had been of service to "the Church of Christ in all its universality".

It might also be seen as a model of how the Pope envisages the application of the Second Vatican Council. The synod, he pointed out, had constantly had to measure the experience of the Dutch Church against the decisions made by the bishops of the whole world at the Vatican Council.

The bishops signed the final document at a brief meeting this morning. They had already voted for it by secret ballot. It consists of 27 paragraphs, and firmly binds the Dutch hierarchy to apply the Church's teachings on such questions as priestly celibacy, the permanence of the priesthood, the distinction between the functions of priests, deacons and lay people and a return to more traditional methods of seminary training.

It imposes official thinking on ecumenism: "Intercommunion with separated brothers is not the response to the appeal of Christ for perfect unity", it says.

The document also implies that Rome may have been in some way at fault in the Dutch dispute. It was agreed that collaboration and mutual confidence could be reinforced by complete and periodic exchange of information, by visits of the bishops to the Vatican Curia and of representatives of the Curia to the Netherlands. This would bring about a closer union between the Catholic community of the Netherlands and the Universal Church.

The bishops asked that information or accusations sent

behind their backs to the Curia should be verified through consultation with the bishop concerned or the Episcopal Conference.

The synod establishes three special commissions of Dutch bishops to consider the questions of training candidates for the priesthood, the work of lay people in pastoral activities and the Vatican's proposal for increasing the number of bishops in Holland.

A fourth commission will have a supervisory function over the whole application of the synod's decisions. Its three members will be: the French Cardinal Garrone, who has just retired from the Sacred Congregation for Catholic Education; Cardinal Willebrands, the Dutch Primate, and the Bishop of 's-Hertogenbosch, Mgr Johannes Bluyssen.

The document is evenhanded in dealing with the more extreme groups in the Dutch Church, which are said to have had too big an influence on the life of the Church. Both progressive and conservative groups are mentioned.

The bishops are called on to play a moderating role in their dealings with these groups, but not to omit to point out errors of faith or discipline so that there could be true communion.

While accepting that there is a certain diversity in expressing the faith and doctrine, whether through the mass media or publications, the mass media should watch that such diversity does not give rise to confusion among the faithful. The bishops are to provide a sufficient distribution of the teachings of the Vatican Council and of documents published by the Holy See.

The only bishop mentioned by name in the document (except the members of the supervisory commission) is the conservative Bishop of Roermond, Mgr Johannes Gijzen. He is said to have agreed to resume collaboration with the other bishops in three of the five ecclesiastical institutions from which he had withdrawn his bishops. He is said to have undertaken to try to help him in his difficulties.

It was the Vatican's insistence on nominating him that caused much of the trouble inside the Dutch Church.

The Pope in his homily reaffirmed "our agreement on the content of the Catholic faith according to the teaching of the Church's magisterium". They had drawn their conclusions from that, he went on, about the function of the bishop as teacher of the faith and as pastor, the function of each bishop in his diocese and of all the bishops in the framework of the Episcopal Conference.

The Pope's approach from the beginning of the synod was to start from first principles, and the tactic explains much of his overwhelming success in sending the bishops home with a very stern document indeed by Dutch standards.

He devoted a great deal of his time to listening to the bishops and to the members of the Curia whom he had appointed to take part in the synod, but his own direct contribution appears to have been greater than was at first thought to be the case.

At first he was said to be following the proceedings without commenting so that he would not influence their course. He was in touch with the joint chairman and the secretaries.

According to the Dutch side, he began to speak on his own account as the synod advanced but it was agreed that this should be kept secret. The outcome of the synod was described on the Dutch side, in these terms: "traditional doctrine is the winner".

The Pope reminded the bishops in his homily of the need for great courage and great prudence in order to serve the Church. He called on Dutch Catholics to gather round their bishops in prayer and in action.

He concluded with a call for prayer from all Christian communities, in the Netherlands and elsewhere, for the acceptance of the synod's conclusions "in the spirit of faith and with sincere conviction".

Leading article, page 15

EEC puts curbs on butter sales to Russia

From Michael Horusby
Brussels, Jan 31

Surplus EEC butter will continue to be sold to the Soviet Union but "in controlled quantities and at realistic prices", Mr Roy Jenkins, the President of the European Commission, told the political affairs committee of the European Parliament here today.

In the fullest statement so far of Commission policy on food trade with the Soviet Union after the events in Afghanistan, Mr Jenkins declined to say what limit would be put on total butter exports to the Soviet Union over the year.

He did give an assurance, however, that "in no case will there be large export deals at special prices of the type which happened in 1973". (In that year the EEC sold 200,000 tonnes of butter to the Russians at prices less than a fifth of those paid to the Community dairy farmers who produced it.)

Under a new control system approved by the Commission yesterday, tenders for export of surplus butter to the Soviet Union will be considered on a case by case basis and rejected if a reasonable price is not offered. (EEC prices are at present about four times as high as those on the world market.)

Except in the case of very small quantities, no export subsidies will be paid out of Community funds to finance butter sales to the Soviet Union, whereas these subsidies will be available for sales to other destinations. The Commission does not expect such exports to the Russians in the immediate future.

In general, Mr Jenkins told the Euro-MPs, "our agricultural exports to the Soviet Union will not exceed what we have traditionally sold in quantities". But he argued that trade patterns were too erratic to make it "useful to pick out a figure for a particular year, or an average figure for a period of years, and to say that the traditional level or target to which we should adhere".

In the case of butter, Mr Jenkins disclosed, 2,000 tonnes were exported to the Soviet Union in 1979. In 1977, 21,000 tonnes in 1978 and an estimated 140,000 tonnes in 1979. This last figure is much higher than previous estimates.

The special public meeting of the political affairs committee was called to discuss "the political consequences of the situation in Afghanistan for the European Community". It generated much rhetoric about the iniquity of Soviet behaviour, but little agreement about how the EEC should respond.

For the Socialists, Herr Willy Brandt, the former West German Chancellor, saw nothing useful to be gained by "punishing" the Soviet Union and "sending the men in the Kremlin to Coventry". On the contrary, every effort must be made to maintain the momentum of détente.

For the Conservative group, Mr James Scott-Hopkins argued that the West could not simply behave after Afghanistan as if nothing had happened. The Soviet Union, he said, was a "pathological cancer" at the heart of the Soviet system immune to tolerance and friendship among nations, against peace and progress.

The committee said it was precisely those figures who until recently supported the slogan "Sport out of politics" who were now upsetting the present international Olympic movement.

By their present actions they would like to place the movement of tens of millions of people in the world, for whom the games are an expression of the lofty ideals proclaimed by Pierre de Coubertin at the birth of their policy of blackmail and hegemony.

The statement noted that the idea of a boycott had been condemned by Lord Killanin, President of the International Olympic Committee, who, the statement said, "rejected malicious attacks against the Moscow Olympics". It noted also that leaders of Olympic committees in an overwhelming majority of countries and

OVERSEAS



A broad smile offered by one Soviet soldier passing in convoy through a street in Kabul.

Moscow 'ignored five American warnings'

Washington, Jan 31.—The United States warned the Kremlin at least five times before Christmas that a Soviet invasion of Afghanistan would set off a serious reaction in Washington, a high-ranking State Department official said here yesterday.

Mr Marshall Shulman, special adviser to the Secretary of State on Soviet Affairs, said that by ignoring the American warnings Moscow had underestimated the United States reaction and had made a gross miscalculation. Testifying before the House of Representatives foreign affairs committee, Mr Shulman said Moscow had been unequivocally informed that Soviet-American relations would inevitably deteriorate if there was a move into Afghanistan.

In the months immediately preceding the post-Christmas Soviet drive, Mr Shulman said, Washington monitored unusual activity in the Soviet Union including the call-up of reser-

visits and the transfer of some Army staff headquarters towards the Afghan frontier. The Administration took all these elements seriously, he testified, and expressed its anxiety to the Soviet leadership at least five times.

The final Soviet thrust was made emotionally, Mr Shulman told the House committee, in the Administration took all these elements seriously, he testified, and expressed its anxiety to the Soviet leadership at least five times.

He said the Kremlin was not so much in search of a "warm water port" or control over the Iranian oilfields, but was mainly motivated by its determination to prevent the overthrow of a Kabul communist regime by Islamic radicals on the Iranian model.—Agence France-Press.

Delhi, Jan 31.—President Carter's special envoy, Mr Clark Clifford, warned the Soviet Union today that there would be war if it sent troops to the Gulf from Afghanistan. He gave the warning within

hours of being told by Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, of the need to defuse the crisis.

Mr Clifford, a former Defence Secretary, told a press conference: "We have attempted to get a message to the Soviet Union. The message is: they must know that if part of their plan is to move to the Persian Gulf that means war."

Mr Clifford, who had a 75-minute meeting with Mrs Gandhi, said his understanding was that India did not believe the United States approach to the Afghan crisis was the most effective.

Mrs Gandhi, who said yesterday that the world had moved closer to a thermonuclear confrontation, told Mr Clifford that the rise in tension endangered the whole region. An Indian spokesman said Mrs Gandhi told Mr Clifford that an attempt to defuse the crisis was essential to ensure a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan.—Reuters.

Schmidt holdup: The visit of Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, to Moscow is unlikely to take place in the near future because of East-West differences over Afghanistan, senior Western diplomatic sources said in Moscow.

Soviet officials had as yet made no formal approach but by obviously postponing a decision on setting a date for his visit had made it clear they did not want it at the present time.—Reuters.

Troop cuts talks: The shadow of Afghanistan loomed over the 25th plenary session of the mutual balanced force reduction talks in Vienna (our Vienna Correspondent writes). High hopes that the negotiations between the Warsaw Pact and Nato, now in their eighth year, were progressing have been deflated by the American Senate's reluctance to ratify Salt 2. The Nato go-ahead to the stationing of new atomic missiles, and by Afghanistan.

The Moulin Rouge is ninety

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Jan 31

In these days of international tension, the Moulin Rouge, the Montmartre cabaret immortalized by Toulouse-Lautrec, doubtless felt it was safer not to wait another ten years to mark its centenary. Last night, therefore, it celebrated its nineteenth anniversary with a show dazzling with a galaxy of talent.

Compered by Peter Ustinov, it included appearances by Charles Aznavour, Zizi Jeanmaire, Dalida, Jerry Lewis, and George Chakiris of West Side Story, to name only a few. But the star of the evening was undoubtedly Ginger Rogers, who sang George Gershwin's conjured up parade of nostalgia and brought the house down. The show was sponsored by Mme Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister's wife, in aid of Unicef and was attended by leading lights of Parisian society.

But the present Moulin Rouge, an ultra-modern auditorium, seating 900, with a 120-foot stage, is a far cry from the original of the Gay Eighties and Nineties, haunted by Valentin Le Desosse, La Goulue, Yvette Guilard, Jeanne Avril, and the ladies of what was originally called the Naturalist Quadrille, a bold adaptation of the Lancers, better known as the French Can-Can. The cabaret started in 1889, on the site of one of the popular theatres of the time, where the top-hatted habitués of private rooms at Maxim's and the locomotives of the society of the Belle Époque rubbed shoulders with petty bourgeois in search of sensation, clasp-knives, and ladies of easy virtue from Montmartre.

That Moulin Rouge, the one of Zidler and Joseph Ollier, was burned down in 1914. A second one rose out of its ashes in 1924, heralding a new golden age of revues and operettas, in which the stars were Mistiquette and the Hoffmann Girls.

But films killed the Moulin Rouge like so many music halls, and in 1930 it was converted into a cinema. It was much part of Gay Paris, however, that it reopened in 1951.

Future Queen of Holland was brought up in exile

From Robert Schuil
Amsterdam, Jan 31

The future Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands was born on January 31, 1938. She had barely been joined by her younger sister, Princess Irene, in 1939 when the Second World War broke out. Carried in poison gas-proof containers, the little girls were sent out of wartime Holland and taken first to England and then to Canada.

In Ottawa the young princess spent five carefree years living in an ordinary house, raised by her mother without any of the official fuss that is inevitable in a royal palace.

At the age of seven her exile came to an end and the princess returned to the Netherlands in August, 1945. Unlike her mother who had been given lessons at the palace by other selected children, she went to a normal school to be taught in a class with other children.

In September 1948, when her mother became Queen, Beatrix became Crown Princess at the age of 10. She went to secondary school paying special attention to subjects like sociology and politics. After her graduation she registered at Leiden University to study legal science, parliamentary history, political and sociology.

In June 1961, at the age of 23, she sat her doctoral examinations.

At the age of 25 Princess Beatrix left her parents' palace



Princess Beatrix: Carefree years in Canada.

and set up house in a small castle near by, known as Drakenstein. Two years later she met Herr Claus von Amsberg, a German diplomat 12 years her senior. Her marriage in 1966 led to riots in a year full of unrest.

Some doubts have been raised over possible conflicts that could arise during her reign. She is generally described as a more authoritarian figure than her mother.

It has been suggested that she will be more ready to take a direct hand in affairs of state which, in a democracy like the Netherlands, could be a source of potential conflict.

The Community's wine cup runneth over

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, Jan 31

Vineyards in the EEC are producing 550 million gallons more wine than the Community can drink or export, according to the European Commission. This vast surplus wine "lake" is the result of a near record grape harvest last year which produced 3,575 million gallons.

The Commission proposes spending about £55m subsidising the distillation of between 10 and 15m gallons of alcohol for both industrial and human consumption.

Ghost that haunts Italian politicians rises again

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, Jan 31

The tormenting shade which never ceases to haunt Italian politicians is that of the murdered Aldo Moro who reemerges, with the publication today of his wife's testimony, as a mixed symbol of courageous thinking, and of doom.

Not that his wife paints him as a hero. He was chairman of the governing Christian Democratic Party when he was kidnapped by Red Brigades terrorists on March 16, 1978. He had declined the prime ministership in the government formed that same day with official Communist support because, she says, he had been frightened by threats.

She presents him as a man full of premonitions of disaster. He had asked for a bulletproof car from the party in vain because it was judged too expensive. He had been invited, she said, repeatedly and with vigour to abandon his policy of seeking to bring together almost all the political parties, in particular the Communists.

When two armed men apparently threatened a leading journalist about to enter the building where he had his office, Moro said to his wife: "That was the dress rehearsal." The incident happened a few weeks before he was kidnapped.

Two Milan newspapers, the *Corriere della Sera* and *Il Giornale*, publish extracts from what is stated to be testimony given by Signora Moro to the public prosecutor and the investigating judge in June and September, 1978. Part of what appears in these classified

documents was already known, particularly the widow's bitterness against the leaders of her husband's party for refusing to negotiate with the terrorists.

The impression the excerpts leave is of a man who was in his safer and not without reason, for the adequacy of the protection provided for him. His chief bodyguard, complained, his widow said, that he was assigned to him were insufficiently trained and, inadequately armed.

The escort car drove habitually too close to the car in which Moro rode and on more than one occasion hit it after a sudden brake. The terrorists made use of this fact by bringing Moro's car to a quick halt they sent the escort car crashing into its rear. In the ensuing confusion, they massacred the five guards and made off with Moro.

Signora Moro states in her testimony that her husband left the house with five leather briefcases. One has not been seen again, and she presumes it remained in the hands of the terrorists. She says that it contained highly confidential documents.

The irony of these latest disclosures is that they have been made public on the eve of what was intended to be the opening of the Christian Democratic Party's national congress, which will be dealing once again with the question of Communist participation in government.

It has been postponed for two weeks because the debate in the Chamber on the present government's anti-terrorist measures has been prolonged by obstructionism.

West cautioned on games boycott

From Our Own Correspondent
Moscow, Jan 31

The Soviet Olympic Committee gave a warning today to a boycott of the Olympic Games in Moscow would split the Olympic movement, and accused those calling for a disruption of the games of encroaching on the movement's fundamental principles.

The statement, the first official reaction by the Soviet committee to the growing calls for a boycott, said it was absolutely obvious that the point at issue was a "pre-planned and coordinated hostile act directed against mutual understanding and friendship among nations, against peace and progress".

The committee said it was precisely those figures who until recently supported the slogan "Sport out of politics" who were now upsetting the present international Olympic movement.

By their present actions they would like to place the movement of tens of millions of people in the world, for whom the games are an expression of the lofty ideals proclaimed by Pierre de Coubertin at the birth of their policy of blackmail and hegemony.

The statement noted that the idea of a boycott had been condemned by Lord Killanin, President of the International Olympic Committee, who, the statement said, "rejected malicious attacks against the Moscow Olympics". It noted also that leaders of Olympic committees in an overwhelming majority of countries and

forces at the earliest possible moment.

Greece's return to Nato has been blocked by Turkey's refusal to accept a return to the pre-1974 jurisdictional arrangements of the alliance in the Aegean Sea, especially on air defence. Turkey now demands a share of Nato command and control in that area.

General Bernard Rogers, the Nato Supreme Commander in Europe, is trying to work out a formula to satisfy Greek apprehensions that Turkey has territorial designs on Greece, and Turkish fears of a pre-emptive Greek air strike across the Aegean. But this initiative has been moving too sluggishly.

Mr McCloskey suggested today that the United States might be willing to visit to allaying misgivings. He said: "We share (with the Greek Government) the goal of a peaceful settlement of differences between Greece and Turkey in the Aegean."

The ambassador, after underlining that the relationship of the United States with Greece and Turkey "is a cornerstone of our (European) defence cooperation", said Washington was willing to "work strenuously in helping resolve the issues" whenever the parties themselves felt that American participation could help.

Discussions are continuing within the alliance on the reintegration of Greece in Nato's integrated military structure. It is important for us all to bring about the return of Greek

international sports federations had said they wanted to take part in the Summer Olympics.

"The USSR Olympic Committee, true to the ideals of the Olympic movement, condemns the attempts at using sport as a means of political pressure and calls upon the International Olympic Committee, the national Olympic committees of all countries, sports federations and all people of goodwill to give a resolute rebuff to the sponsors of the present hostile campaign."

Boxer's mission: President Carter is sending Muhammad Ali, the boxer, on a visit to Africa in an effort to persuade African countries to join the boycott of the Moscow Olympics.

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Envoy tells of plans for Shah's trial

From John Best
Ottawa, Jan 31

Arrangements are being made for an international tribunal to conduct a trial of the Shah of Iran in exchange for the release of the American hostages being held by Muslim students at the United States Embassy in Tehran. Mr Mohammad Hossein Adeli, Iran's chargé d'affaires in Ottawa, said today.

However, Mr Adeli implied that the plans may be set back because of the weekend episode in which six Americans were smuggled out of Tehran after being secretly sheltered at the Canadian Embassy for nearly three months.

The episode "delayed arrangements for the release of the hostages", Mr Adeli said. He maintained that the United States had agreed to a trial of the Shah for crimes against the Iranian people, and to the extradition of the Shah to Iran if convicted.

"Yes, there are some arrangements for an international tribunal", he said. "I cannot give any timetable."

The United Nations, the Red Cross, Amnesty International and other world organizations, in addition to the American and Iranian Governments, are parties to the planning for the tribunal, he said.

He gave no firm indication when the hostages would gain their freedom, but said that would come after the Shah had been put on trial. President Carter has taken the position that the hostages should be released first.

Mr Adeli believed that visas for the passports issued to the six escaping Americans by special order of the Canadian Cabinet were forged by American intelligence officers: "Canada has given in to American pressures."

The escape has given a boost to the election chances of Mr Joe Clark, the Prime Minister, and his Progressive Conservative Party, which has been trailing the Liberal Party badly in results of public opinion surveys. The Government is being given a good deal of credit at home and in the United States for the exploit-

and giving help to "Western centres of psychological warfare"—a term used to denote Western radio stations broadcasting in Russian to the Soviet Union.

Shortly after his conviction, Dr Andrei Sakharov, the dissident leader, appealed to the Pope and to world leaders to take up Sakharov's case and that of his four co-defendants. Dr Sakharov described the sentences as unjust and inhumane, and said the case represented "a further inhumane page in the 60 years of history of cruel persecution of religion in the USSR".

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OVERSEAS

Israel agrees to consider proposal for first negotiating on Gaza as way to break Palestinian deadlock

From David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent
Jerusalem, Jan 31

As a way of breaking the deadlock on the issue of Palestinian autonomy, the Israeli Cabinet is to consider a new policy of taking the Gaza autonomy question first, leaving the status of the West Bank to be discussed later.

Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, said today that President Sadat's suggestion about looking at Gaza first would be examined shortly.

Although he said he was confident that full agreement would be reached with the Egyptians on Palestinian autonomy, Mr Begin did not think that the idea of taking Gaza first, if the Camp David agreement was not implemented by next May and had to be extended, that would be a pity, not a tragedy, he said.

"Self-determination is not mentioned in the Camp David agreement," Mr Begin said in an interview today. "That is not a coincidence. We don't want to play with words."

The Israeli Government would negotiate autonomy for the Palestinians as laid down in the Camp David agreement, he said. When the proposed administrative council for Judea and Samaria (the West Bank) and Gaza had been elected, the Israeli military government and civilian administration would be withdrawn.

Self-determination meant statehood, and that would be a mortal danger for Israel, Mr Begin said. The word did not appear in the Camp David agreement. What did appear was that the Palestinians would participate in determining their own future.

"Yes, there is an agreement. The idea of autonomy is our own. We want to live with the Palestinians in human dignity and in peace. We have a period of time to give it a chance," Mr Begin added that he hoped Israel was not under American or any other pressure, but if there was pressure they would not accept it.

Mr Begin said he was not suggesting that the United States join Israel's meetings with Egypt to overcome the present difficulties. "We have signed the agreement. We have given a proof that it can be carried out (in the withdrawal from Sinai). I assume if the President of the United States invited us we would accept. But I don't expect such a trip."

Defending Israeli settlements in the occupied territories, Mr Begin said Israel had "a perfect right to live in this land" and the fact of their doing so helped national security because Israelis living in Judea and Samaria could prevent plans for terrorist activities. Furthermore, it was a positive proof that Jews and Arabs could live together.

"We do not evict any Arab from his village. The land is rocks. It has never been cultivated. Any wrong has been done to anybody."

Mr Begin maintained that the settlements issue had been played up and completely misunderstood. The settlements were no obstacle to peace whatsoever.

The present movement of Syrian troops, numbering nearly two divisions, into southern Lebanon, was being closely watched by Israeli forces, he said.

The suggestion by Mr Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, during his recent visit to Syria that Israel was considering an attack was a "complete distortion," Mr Begin said. "We must be very careful and be on our guard. We do not intend to attack anyone."

New proposals: Intensive negotiations on Palestinian autonomy continued today in private sessions under the chairmanship of Mr Sol Linowitz, president Carter's special Middle East envoy (Christopher Walker writes from Tel Aviv).

A plenary session of ministerial teams from both Israel and Egypt was postponed until tomorrow, apparently at Mr Linowitz's suggestion. Instead, Dr Joseph Burg, the Israeli Interior Minister, and Mr Mustapha Khalil, the Egyptian Prime Minister, were talking together and separately to Mr Linowitz.

No details have been released of new American proposals being put forward to break the autonomy deadlock. But, in contrast to previous meetings, both sides have studiously refrained from airing their wide differences on the issue in public.

Helicopter link with Paris planned

From Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent
Philadelphia, Jan 31

British Airways and the Boeing Vertol company are discussing plans here for a helicopter with up to 70 seats which could take passengers from the centre of London to the centres of Paris, Brussels and Amsterdam in two hours.

A site in the East India docks is envisaged in studies as a helicopter airport. Time from the centre of London to the centre of Paris using conventional airlines from Heathrow is about four hours.

The 70-seat helicopter is based on the present Boeing Vertol Chinook, six of which have been ordered by British Airways Helicopters for work in the North Sea oil and gas industry.

The Royal Air Force has ordered 333 Chinooks worth a total of £110m, the first of which was handed over in a ceremony here today, to be used for troop carrying and heavy lifting.

British firms are supposed to supply about £27m worth of equipment for the RAF fleet, but many British tenders have been rejected because they were either too expensive or would take too long to finish. After two years of negotiation, only £4.5m worth of contracts has been let to Britain.

The Chinooks being bought by British Airways have 44 seats and twice the range of existing helicopters. To convert this helicopter into a 70-seater, Boeing Vertol proposes to add 15ft to the fuselage.

Turks asked for recall of Russian reporter

From Simon Fisek
Ankara, Jan 31

Turkey asked Moscow last October to recall a Soviet journalist, who had claimed that "Turkey will sooner or later become a communist country", official sources reported in Ankara today.

The Russian was Mr Alex Yerevchenkov, chief correspondent for the Tass news agency in Ankara. He made the remark at an official dinner to a visiting German correspondent, who reproduced it in an article on Turkey which appeared in the magazine Stern.

Mr Mustafa Gulcu, the Turkish Interior Minister, said in Parliament that Mr Yerevchenkov had been "making statements which constituted an act of interference in Turkey's domestic affairs."

Mr Yerevchenkov left Turkey in October, but it was not clear whether he was withdrawn by Moscow before or after the Turkish request was made. "I am going home on leave", he told friends.

The Soviet Embassy in Ankara said today that it had no information concerning Mr Yerevchenkov being declared persona non grata.

The pro-Peking daily Aydinlik reported that Mr Yerevchenkov was now stationed in Laos.

Three-crop oranges

Peking, Jan 31.—Chinese farmers in Yunnan province have bred orange trees that bear fruit three times a year, the New China news agency reports.



Mrs Tanya Yankelevich, daughter of the exiled Soviet dissident, Dr Andrei Sakharov, demanding in New York that friends should be allowed to visit her father. With her is her husband, Yefrem.

Dissidents dumped after night raids

By Our Foreign Staff

Czechoslovak police are developing a habit of picking up people for interrogation and then leaving them in remote spots in the middle of the night.

Two of the latest victims were Mr Rudolf Batek, leader of a group calling itself Independent Socialists, and Mr Ivan Kyncl, a young photographer who, like Mr Batek, is a signatory of the human rights document Charter 77.

Both were picked up on the evening of January 25 when police broke up a performance

of the underground "Living Room Theatre" in the Prague home of Vlasta Chramostova, a well-known actress banned from the public stage for political reasons.

After interrogation Mr Batek and Mr Kyncl were driven separately to different points in north-eastern Bohemia about 50 miles from Prague. Mr Batek, who is in his mid-fifties, was left in light clothing on a freezing night.

In protest he walked the whole way back to Prague, arriving four days later suffering from exposure.

Mr Kyncl is the son of a former radio and television journalist jailed for 20 months in the early 1970s. He has written to The Times saying that he is under severe harassment and is being threatened with expulsion from Czechoslovakia.

"On November 2," he writes, "one week after the show trial of playwright Vaclav Havel and the other human rights activists, state security officers broke into my studio and dark-room and seized my entire archives. They took thousands of negatives, the result of eight years' hard and costly work."

Mr Sol Linowitz is latest in line of Middle East troubleshooters

The optimistic man in Egypt-Israel talks

From Christopher Walker
Tel Aviv, Jan 31

In the midst of the prevailing gloom over the prospects for the deadlocked Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on Palestinian autonomy, the one central figure still exuding public optimism about the outcome is Mr Sol Linowitz, the latest in a line of American diplomatic trouble-shooters despatched to the Middle East.

Now on his second visit to the region since being appointed last December, Mr Linowitz has quickly established a business-like, unflappable negotiating style that is as much appreciated by the participants as it is unpopular with the travelling entourage of American journalists hungry for drama.

Every inch the urbane and successful New York lawyer, Mr Linowitz has deliberately adopted the low-key approach to the Middle East problem previously associated with Mr Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State. In public he says little that is exceptional, but in the private working sessions, he shows evidence of considerable backroom work and much patience.

"Sol is a lawyer to his fingertips and that shows in his whole approach to the Middle East," explained one senior American diplomat. "Unlike Henry (Kissinger) he makes no effort to play on the emotions or fears of the two sides. Instead, he takes the broad issues and works meticulously to break them down into smaller parts on which he might get agreement."

Now aged 67, Mr Linowitz first showed his skills when he helped to build up the massive Norox Corporation in the 1930s, later becoming chairman of the board. His main diplomatic triumph was to secure the successful negotiation of the Panama Canal treaty after 14 years of frustration and stalemate.

Long associated with the liberal wing of the Democratic Party, it was his role as co-negotiator at the canal talks which brought him into the

public eye. Before that he had served as representative on the Organization of American States and was an acknowledged expert on Latin American affairs.

Last year when the colourful Mr Robert Strauss was picked to manage President Carter's election campaign Mr Linowitz agreed to succeed him. His appointment coincided with the public emergence of the wide differences between Egypt and Israel over Palestinian autonomy, an issue central to the success of the Camp David agreements.

Mr Linowitz quickly made a favourable impression and overcame doubts that his being a Jew would cause problems in Cairo. "We liked his appetite for hard work and his refusal to act the showman," said one Egyptian observer today. "But there are some in our delegation who think his approach may be a little amateurish for this part of the world. After all, the Palestinians are rather different from a canal."

Already this week, Mr Linowitz's hand has been seen in the decision to concentrate on private meetings between the heads of the Egyptian and Israeli delegations meeting in a Tel Aviv suburb. His stubborn optimism remains unexplained, but it is seen by American officials as a negotiating ploy rather than a sign of diplomatic naivety.

Although less than four months are left to the May 26 target date set for agreement on autonomy, the American envoy is expected to stick to his "inch by inch" approach and, if necessary, extend the talks beyond the deadline.

As a strong political ally of President Carter, his present task appears to be to try and prevent any signs of crisis in the delicate Middle East peace process.

For this reason, senior American officials have been told to scotch local suggestions that any new Camp David-style summit to break the autonomy deadlock is imminent, or even under consideration.

Amnesty brands Singapore for torture of detainees

By Our Foreign Staff

An airline advertisement aptly called Singapore "the most surprising tropical island on earth", but since the advent of the regime of Mr Lee Kuan Yew political torture and long-term detention without trial have been used to ensure that there are no surprises on the political scene.

Ironically, the arch anti-communist government of South-East Asia can bear most Soviet block nations at their own game when it comes to imprisoning opponents without trial. Singapore's three-star detainees have been in jail for the past 17 years without trial, according to a report on human rights in the island republic just published by Amnesty International.

In an appeal to the Singapore Government, Amnesty called on it to cease detaining people without charge or trial and to stop torture in its detention centres. It also called for the release of three leading political prisoners held since 1963, Mr Ho Piao, Mr Lee Tse Tong and Dr Poh Soo Kai, and the release from exile on an offshore island of Dr Lim Hock Siew. All were members of the opposition Socialist Front.

The report says that the Government has used its extraordinary powers of arbitrary

arrest and detention to detain students, workers, doctors, trade unionists, lawyers and journalists.

Detainees have been held for 30 days in the initial stage, during which they are not allowed access to lawyers or, in most of the cases, to inform their families of where they are being held.

They are usually kept in solitary confinement with periods of interrogation which may last up to 72 hours, by teams of Special Branch men. Beatings, constant dousing with cold water in air-conditioned rooms, and electric shocks have all been reported by detainees.

Political detainees who want to attain their freedom are made to sign "confessions" before they are released.

The report, prepared after a mission to the island which officials refused to meet, also accuses the Government of failing to provide adequate health care for detainees.

It cites the case of Mr Chan Hock Hua, who died on March 26, 1978, after being in detention since February, 1971. Doctors at the prison hospital where he had been held said that his death was caused by cancer of the liver. The family maintain that his death was caused by laceration of the liver after beatings in jail.



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SPORT

Athletics

No action to be taken over expenses paid to competitors

By Norman Fox

Although effectively accepting that payments were made to competitors in the 1978 Highland Games at Meadownhall, sponsored by Glenlivet, the Scottish Amateur Athletic Association and the Amateur Athletic Association yesterday decided to take no action against athletes concerned, but an administrative inquiry was indefinitely suspended on the admission that irregular expenses were given.

Mr Murray, the SAAA general secretary, said a sub-committee found that there was an unexplained payment in the accounts of the meeting to a competitor, David Shaw, the British Amateur Athletics Board secretary, immediately after the meeting. "It can be seen quite clearly that both the AAA and SAAA recognise that money changed hands but they cannot prove it—common sense has ruled."

Mr Murray said: "The organizer of the meeting, who was also a member of the general committee of the association, has stated that the unexplained payment is accounted for by the payment of irregular expenses to athletes. There is no documentary proof of this, but in view of his statement, the association has no alternative but to suspend the matter until further notice."

Six athletes—Allan Wells, John Robson, Chris Black, Francis Clement, Graham Williamson and Nat Muir—were interviewed by the SAAA, who now, in common with the AAA, intend they should keep closer control over meetings at which expenses are paid. However, the whole matter of payment to athletes is gradually coming to a head and only this week the British board said they were prepared to support the payment of cash prizes, although they were still against appearing money. Their suggestions will go to the IAAF, the international governing body, in Moscow in the summer.

Two other athletics meetings held last year are still under investigation, those at Grange-mouth and Gateshead. In the case of Grange-mouth, it is proving difficult because the organizers are refusing to make the accounts available to athletics administrators. Yesterday, John Dillon, chairman of Monkslands District Council who ran the meeting, said he would be withdrawing from the world wide inquiry into amateurism. Mr Dillon said: "Why should

Scottish athletes be persecuted when everybody knows that the rules so that their athletes can train full time with the backing of part-time jobs and scholarships?"

George Donald, treasurer of the SAAA, said that if Monkslands continued to thwart investigations, the general committee might decide to take the matter to court. The suspension of Mr Walker surprised him, and he reacted bitterly. "It is a very serious matter," he said. "Athletics has been my whole life, and the real losers will be the young athletes. As the United Kingdom staff club has continued to hold coaching courses unpaid, and in my own time, despite all that has happened, I will be talking to my lawyer as soon as possible to see what happens next."

Mr Murray said the SAAA had found a lot from the investigation. "The biggest thing was that we realized we had to be more strictly involved with the committee organizing athletics meetings. If we were not allowed to be closely involved, meetings would just go on as normal."

Last year it was alleged that cash payments of £9,503 were made to British and foreign competitors at a single meeting in England. An American was said to have received £1,350 and another £570; but such payments were probably considerably less than those made at other meetings throughout the world.

It is understood that the British board, the SAAA and the AAA took legal action concerning the position of athletes found to have taken illegal payments and were told that the rules were unlikely to stand up to legal examination. The board are not in favour of the total abolition of amateurism, but are prepared to make preliminary moves towards "open" athletics.

Mr Shaw said this week: "All we are saying is that the principle that prize money should be paid to athletes is important. There are a number of athletes who are not present under the counter appearance payments."

Close rivalry, Danny Nightingale, the first Briton to be selected for this year's Olympic Games, returns to England next week, after finishing runner-up in the pentathlon gold medal.

Nightingale, a member of the winning team at the last Olympic Games in Moscow, has been living at the Italian home of Daniel Masai, who won a world championship bronze medal last year, but finished runner-up in the pentathlon gold medal.

Mr Dillon said: "Why should

Football

Maine Road welcomes prodigal son home

The former England winger, Dennis Tueart, signed a two and a half year contract with Manchester City yesterday after a £150,000 transfer from New York Cosmos. It was £100,000 less than City received for him from the American club over two years ago. He is likely to return to City's first team in a fortnight's time, against Leeds at Maine Road.

Tueart, aged 30, said: "Once I was put into the England team, I have no regrets about having gone to the United States. It has been a great experience. I played a competitive game for Cosmos in November."

Middlesbrough's midfielder, Craig Johnston, has been invited to represent Australia in a summer tour of the United States. Johnston, 21, has played for Middlesbrough since he was 16. He is likely to play for the national team in the June 'friendly' match.

The Welsh FA have allowed the young striker, Ian Rush, to withdraw from their under-18 party for the UEFA youth tournament in Poland on February 13 because of Chester's FA Cup fifth round tie at Ipswich three days later. His place goes to Steve Balcombe (Leeds).

Bristol City will be without Gerry Gow for the next eight days. He was banned for two matches by an FA disciplinary committee yesterday after amassing 20 disciplinary points and will miss tomorrow's game at Stoke and the following week's match at Luton. Gow, 25, is a striker who has played for Bristol, Wolves, and Stoke.

A commission of the Football League will hear an appeal by Rochdale players against a fine imposed on the whole team, by Bob Stokoe, the manager, after the match at Tranmere last Friday. The hearing will take place in London next Wednesday.

Mr Stokoe imposed a £55 fine on the players for a poor performance by the Rochdale team, which lost 1-0 to Tranmere. He also took some of the blame and fined himself a similar amount.

A Football League spokesman said that, so far, seven of the team had appealed against the fine. The Professional Footballers' Association has advised the players not to pay the fine.

A row has erupted between the Welsh FA and the Welsh Sports Council, who object to the FA's advertisement for a new team manager and coaching director to replace Mike Smith. In a statement issued last night the Council expressed disappointment and regret at the intention to double-up the jobs.

A joint working-party has been examining the role and function of the FA in Wales. "Dunne has said yesterday: 'It is 90 per cent certain that I will not make the trip. But I have not yet received a definite answer from the FA. I will probably wait until the mid-February deadline. Business commitments are likely to keep me away from Wales.'"

Trevor Morris, the secretary of the Welsh FA, said the appointment of a team manager was no concern of the Council.

Today's fixtures

(Kick-off 7.30)
THIRD DIVISION: Gillingham v. Colchester; Division One: Peterborough v. Tranmere; Division Two: Luton v. Ipswich; Division Three: Southend v. Grimsby; Division Four: Exeter v. Plymouth; Division Five: Torquay v. Bournemouth; Division Six: Swindon v. Walsley; Division Seven: Barnet v. Brentford; Division Eight: Millwall v. Charlton; Division Nine: Reading v. Oxford; Division Ten: Notts County v. Lincoln; Division Eleven: Macclesfield v. Stockport; Division Twelve: Wrexham v. Chester; Division Thirteen: Shrewsbury v. Hereford; Division Fourteen: Mansfield v. Doncaster; Division Fifteen: Barnsley v. Rotherham; Division Sixteen: Grimsby v. Lincoln; Division Seventeen: Notts County v. Mansfield; Division Eighteen: Rotherham v. Barnsley; Division Nineteen: Doncaster v. Mansfield; Division Twenty: Lincoln v. Notts County.

Sports Council

Apartheid blocks readmission to the fold

From Richard Streeton
Cape Town, Jan 31

The Sports Council's investigation of South African sport ended today and their report is expected to be mainly favourable, when it is published in a fortnight's time. The report will mention some shortcomings, notably in the area of municipally owned facilities and non-white schools. Overall, though, the fact of the presence of the apartheid problem in South African sport is the main concern. The report will also mention the fact that the South African sports authorities have not yet taken any steps to bring about a change in the situation. The report will also mention the fact that the South African sports authorities have not yet taken any steps to bring about a change in the situation.

However, the issues are far larger than merely sporting. The report will mention the fact that the South African sports authorities have not yet taken any steps to bring about a change in the situation. The report will also mention the fact that the South African sports authorities have not yet taken any steps to bring about a change in the situation.

Other memories include a train journey to the Cape of Good Hope, where the train was stopped by a white car with a sign that said 'No Natives'. The train was stopped for several hours, and the passengers were told to get out and walk to the next station. The train was then allowed to continue on its journey.

The journey to the Cape of Good Hope was a memorable one. The train was stopped by a white car with a sign that said 'No Natives'. The train was stopped for several hours, and the passengers were told to get out and walk to the next station. The train was then allowed to continue on its journey.

Rugby Union

Buoyant England must keep Gallion under lock and key

From Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Paris, Jan 31—England team are under no illusions about the size of the job that confronts them when they play France at Parc des Princes tomorrow. The England team are under no illusions about the size of the job that confronts them when they play France at Parc des Princes tomorrow.

On this occasion the coach, Mike Duff, has been very clear. He has said that the England team are under no illusions about the size of the job that confronts them when they play France at Parc des Princes tomorrow.

Beaumont does not share the view that France's selectors have made a grievous error in retaining Salas at loose head prop after his poor performance in the last test. He has said that the England team are under no illusions about the size of the job that confronts them when they play France at Parc des Princes tomorrow.

He will certainly have something to say about the England team's performance in the last test. He has said that the England team are under no illusions about the size of the job that confronts them when they play France at Parc des Princes tomorrow.

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and they are certainly preferable to the squalid shanty towns that mushroomed in Ugonia days.

Soweto has its splendid Orlando stadium, capable of seating 40,000. It has other football pitches whose surfaces are no worse than the average park pitch in England. It also has a cycling track, swimming pools, tennis courts and two golf courses. There are not yet enough of them, but they are there and more are planned. In Cape Town the Mitchell's Plain development, where more than a million Coloureds live, eventually live, possesses outstanding civic facilities for sportsmen, and in Athlone, another Cape Town suburb for Coloureds, there is now a first-class cricket ground. This is the background against which South African sport, let it be stressed, has abolished its racial prejudice. It is the background against which South African sport, let it be stressed, has abolished its racial prejudice.

Pieces of evidence are available that the government and other bodies are providing extensive cash and practical help for non-whites. Soweto has its dreadful slums. Only one fifth of the houses have electricity, and the homes are little bigger than a suburban double garage in many parts of England; but the conditions are far better than those in the remainder country districts.

On the other hand, the visitor must not be lulled by the fact that in Soweto the Coloureds have little option but to go there. Separate residential areas are being built, and they have to move 30-40 kilometres outside the city, however good the job opportunities and the social facilities. It is because of their skin pigmentation? There is no doubt about it.

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William Rees-Mogg suggests a solution to the chaos on world currency markets.

How the gold boom could be the key to convertibility

The world currency markets seem eccentric, and the world gold market seems positively mad. People wonder whether there is any rational basis for valuing currencies or gold, or whether one has to accept the market prices as random fluctuations. In fact world currencies are organized in a dangerously unstable system.

There are however two concepts, both derived from Ricardo, which can make sense of these relationships. One is the labour theory of value; the other the control of money supply through a requirement of convertibility. "In all states therefore the issue of money ought to be under some check and control; and none seems so proper for that purpose, as that of subjecting the issues of paper money to the obligation of paying their notes either in gold coin or bullion." (David Ricardo, *Principles of Political Economy*, 1817).

Ricardo's labour theory of value is based on the fact that almost all goods require human labour for their production; the wealth of a nation depends, as Adam Smith had already observed, on the productivity of its labour. The purchasing power of a currency is chiefly labour productivity. Currencies will therefore have a balanced price relative to each other only when they purchase approximately the same amount of productivity. Work will go where productivity is cheapest; a cheap productivity country must gain in trade at the expense of a dear productivity country, and, in a floating system, that gain must tend to raise the price of the cheap currency and depress that of the dear currency. There is therefore a tendency to equilibrium in productivity purchasing power, but that tendency can be, and at present is, contradicted by other forces.

The Dresdner bank has collected the most recent statistics for national labour costs and productivity, expressed in terms of hourly output value. These show that at recent exchange rates money buys more productivity in Japan than in

America, and much more in America than in Europe. If one calculates an index of productivity purchasing power, a dollar will purchase 100 in the United States, 121.8 in Japan, but only 79.8 in France, 72.8 in Britain and 72.6 in Germany. The pound and the DM are correctly aligned, by this standard, with each other, but are badly out of line with the dollar or the yen. They are much too expensive.

One can see how this works for Britain. American labour costs \$8.99 an hour to employ, and British labour only costs \$5.75, so the ordinary British worker is less well paid than the American, and costs less to employ. Unfortunately, American productivity is 122.5 per cent higher than British: it is more than double. So it takes the British worker two hours and seven and a half minutes to produce as much as an American produces in an hour.

To employ a British worker for two hours, seven and a half minutes costs \$12.22, or 37 per cent more than the American cost for the same productivity. This is the result of the pound's exchange rate being well above the productivity purchasing parity level. To bring the cost of British productivity down to the existing American level would require a fall in the sterling exchange rate to \$1.65, and that is on this comparison the right rate for British trade to compete on equal terms.

It is very damaging for the dollar, which is still the most important world currency, to be so much too cheap. The European countries suffer a real competitive disadvantage. In the case of Britain, where we have other industrial handicaps, a premium of 37 per cent on our productivity cost is pushing us towards disindustrialization. Forgetting about our trade union difficulties, there is a straight cost advantage in employing Americans of a decisive kind.

There are two questions which naturally arise. Why is the pound so much overvalued? Why is the dollar so undervalued? The specific cause of the overvaluation of the

	Hourly Labour Costs \$ (Jan 1980 exchange rate) (a)	Productivity (hourly output value) Germany=100	Productivity Purchasing Parity US=100
Germany	12.08	100	72.6
US	8.99	102	100.0
France	8.20	75	79.8
Japan	5.37	75	121.8
UK	5.75	48	72.8

(a) US\$1=DM1.73
US\$1=Fr 4.0645
US\$1=Yen239.50
£1=US\$2.2650

Source: Dresdner bank, exchange rate reports. Third column calculated by author.

pound is our very high interest rates, though a more general cause is North Sea oil. High interest rates bring money into Britain and push up the exchange rate; if we are to reduce the overvaluation of sterling we shall have to bring interest rates down. That can only be done by reducing the Government borrowing requirement, which should now be a central aim of the next Budget. Because the Government have to borrow too much it is only possible to control the money supply at penal rates of interest.

The undervaluation of the dollar arises from the surplus of non-convertible dollars held outside the United States. The United States current account is strong and looks like becoming stronger. On capital account the world wants to diversify out of dollars, into other currencies or into gold. This desire to diversify has pushed the dollar down too far and the gold price up too far.

The problem has been made worse by the increase in the price of oil, which has created a large Opec surplus. The Opec countries do not want to hold more non-convertible dollars. So long as the

dollar is not convertible it has no future reliability as a store of value. The restoration of dollar convertibility, at a fixed rate, into an external standard, would make the dollar acceptable.

Gold has had very stable purchasing power over long periods. If one takes the purchasing power of gold in Britain as 100 in 1661, the year after the Restoration of King Charles II, it was 85 in 1700 and it was 79 in 1900. In recent years as a result of the instability of the non-convertible currencies, gold has at times, as now, gone to a very large premium in terms of its historic purchasing power, but this instability arises out of floating currencies trading against gold as a commodity; no such degree of instability arises when currencies are converted into gold as a monetary standard.

The relative scarcity of gold and of labour has not changed rapidly in the twentieth century. The stock of gold and of population have grown together. In the 1940s, and down to 1933, Americans were free to buy gold at \$20.67 an ounce. In January, 1920, average United States male weekly earnings in

manufacturing were \$24; in January, 1930, \$33, or just over. So in the 1920s the gold wage was just over an ounce a week. In America it was then around three quarters of an ounce in Britain; but the pound was also overvalued then. Before the first war the gold wage averaged about half an ounce in Britain—and if it were half an ounce now the gold price would be \$200 an ounce or thereabouts; if the American gold wage were still an ounce the gold price would now be about \$300, or a little less.

In 1974 Americans were again made free to buy gold. On the first day of dealings—January 2nd, 1975—the gold price was \$185 an ounce. In January 1975, the average weekly earnings were \$181; the gold wage was \$181 an ounce a week. The gold wage was at approximately that level as recently as last September. Both gold and labour had risen in price in terms of most other commodities, but they had risen together; all had risen with them. In December 1979, American weekly earnings were \$285, so at the current price of gold, the gold wage has fallen to less than half an ounce, and has fallen in only four months. I certainly do not expect that devaluation to be permanent, though some premium on gold is natural in a time of inflation and world crisis. The ratios of gold to other commodities, including labour, do have a tendency to reassert themselves, and the premium on gold has now become unrealistically large.

It may on the other hand be a useful exaggeration. The problem of restoring gold convertibility at fixed exchange rates—which has now become the ideal way to reduce world inflation and meet the recycling problem—has historically been that the gold price was too low, that there were inadequate reserves and a painful adjustment would be needed. Now the gold price is actually too high. A full restoration of a gold standard would not require, as in the 1820s or 1920s a fall in prices; on the contrary prices would go on rising for some years.

The problem of restoring a proper valuation to the dollar is the problem of restoring confidence in the dollar as a store of value. That is what people require of a currency held on capital account. The Bretton Woods system made the dollar ultimately convertible into gold; it broke down in the late 1950s because the gold price was held too low, and it became overwhelmingly attractive to buy gold with dollars.

The opposite is now the case. If dollars were convertible into gold at a fixed price, near the present price, the attraction would be to convert gold into dollars, not vice versa. Hoarders would be able to get convertibility plus compound interest by holding dollars. The exaggerated movement of the gold price has restored the two conditions of gold convertibility, adequate world reserves at current prices, and a gold price too high to risk an uncontrollable run into gold. Convertibility would not unfairly benefit the gold producers; it is only when gold is not money that it goes to an exaggerated price as a consequence of non-convertible currencies becoming unacceptable as a store of value.

The mechanism for restoring convertibility should indeed be extended to other currencies. An agreement on fixed rate convertibility—subject to Bretton Woods margins—between the European currencies, the dollar and the yen, with further convertibility into gold, would have a number of notable advantages. It would end the passage by infection of world inflation from one country to another. It would lower interest rates. It would permit a major fixed rate revaluation of the dollar and the yen relative to the European currencies. It would help towards price stabilization. What is more, there is no other way in which these highly important objectives can be achieved.

A system of floating rates, tied to nothing, is very damaging and

terrifyingly unstable. It is bad for trade as an earthquake, it is bad for saving. At present it has given Britain a 37 per cent overvaluation of the currency, a 17 per cent minimum lending rate and a 17 per cent rate of inflation. The combination is quite disastrous. A return to a fixed rate gold system, but with gold at a little above its current market price, is a feasible objective for economic policy.

If successful, it would eliminate the overvaluation of the pound, bring MLR back well below 10 per cent, and provide the opportunity to bring the inflation rate well below 10 per cent by the mid 1980s. As \$750, or whatever was chosen, an ounce would be a very high price for gold, inflation would continue on an artificially expanded gold base, but the high price of gold would also underwrite the liquidity of the system and allow world inflationary expectations to be reduced throughout the 1980s, rather than being held in a state of catastrophe.

The conclusions we can reach are these. Floating exchange rates have resulted in high inflation rates, high interest rates, and in the British case, penal overvaluation of our currency. Because gold became undervalued, the Bretton Woods system of fixed rates with ultimate convertibility to gold broke down in the 1960s, but the extraordinary boom in the gold price has more than corrected that undervaluation. Gold is now close to overvalued, probably by more than 100 per cent on a natural long term price. That makes possible the restoration of a fixed rate, fully convertible, system based on gold. Fixed rates may have to be changed, but they impose some discipline. Such systems have an excellent historic record for supporting economic growth and maintaining price stability. The choice for Britain is one between inflation, depression, high interest rates and disindustrialization on the one hand, and price stability, trade stability, low interest rates and a competitive currency on the other.

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Something to bear with units of expression (10)

Jubilant igitur: this is the golden jubilee of flowers that turn out to be rivers; of points that mean N, S, E, or W; of Au that equals gold. It is the anniversary of the day in which many were discovered to be L, C, D, or M, so that the clue "1,000 in 1,200" requires the answer Marylebone (the M in MCC, dumb). It is the day of Erato and the okapi, invaluable five-letter word beginning and ending with a vowel. All right, a Manx pig? Softly I creep up behind a gnarled oak to stalk the elusive okapi. And oft-times have I caught him playing sardines in look a pit! I find those clues hidden inside other words the hardest to see, I suppose because, on the principle of the purloined letter, they are staring me in the face.

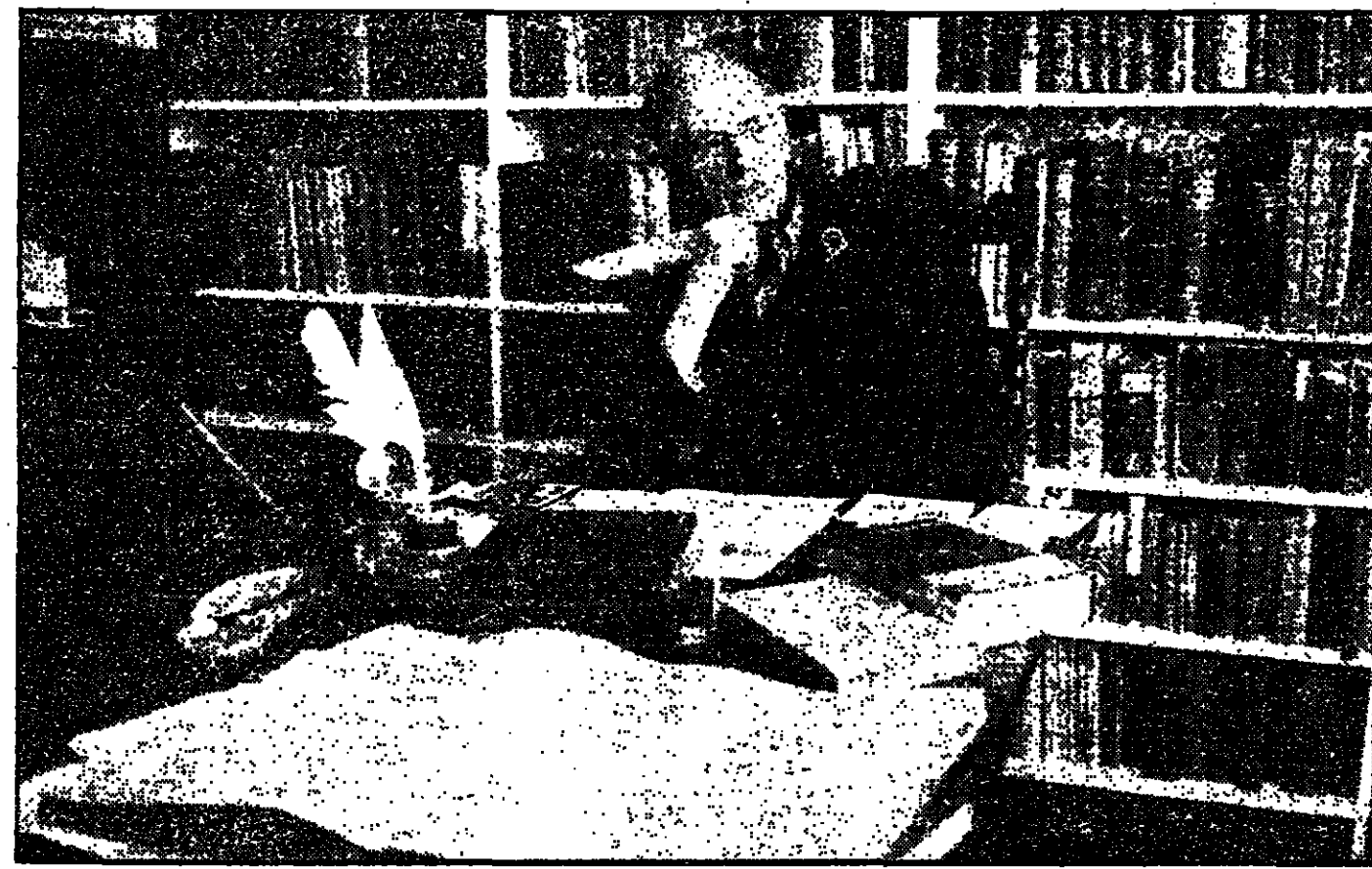
Today is the fiftieth anniversary of the introduction of that daily obstacle course of the wit that has become a national institution, *The Times* crossword puzzle. Number 1 was published on 1 February 1930, having been compiled by the young man called Adrian Bell, who had never solved a crossword before, let alone set one. Adrian Bell, the elder statesman of letters and king of the crosswords, compiled the golden jubilee puzzle which

appeared in yesterday's *Times*, the golden jubilee puzzle that old Au as if Midas had been handling his quill pen.

This is how it happened. In the winter of 1929 *The Times* was worried about losing circulation to the dreaded Daily Mirror. Another paper, namely, since this is a day for generosity, *The Daily Telegraph*, which also cost 2d. The haruspices in market research declared that the circulation drain was being caused by *The Daily Telegraph's* secret weapon, the new-fangled crossword. Barrington-Ward, shortly to become editor of *The Times*, was lunching with Robbie Bell, news editor of *The Observer* and founding father of that paper's *Everyman* crossword. "Bell," said Barrington-Ward gloomily, "We've got to start a crossword puzzle in *The Times*. Do you know anyone who can compose them for us?" Quick as a flash (illumination from state tree with keys) Bell replied: "My son can." Adrian Bell, 27 and an innocent young farmer, spent Christmas stewing over the first crossword. The rest is history (account of Denis Thatcher's wife).

I think I can detect Adrian Bell's hand in the crosswords he sets, from references to the countryside and echoes of an old-fashioned English gentleman's education, rich with classical mythology. Shakespeare, Dickens and those three tiresome little girls in the well. He assures me that the only clue to his identity as setter is his distaste for clues that chop words up like salami: "It is the ideal job for a chap with a vacant mind, sitting on a tractor harrowing clouds or bicycling. It is a knock-like chess, of looking three moves ahead and avoiding letters that will make your life difficult later on." He is still a peripatetic crossword-composer, his eye in a fine frenzy rolling, putting the fear of Silenus into strangers to the lanes around Beccles.

Not all readers of *The Times* 50 years ago greeted the innovation with rapture (concentrating on river gives pleasure). A high-minded letter-writer from Cheshire: "I am a young woman, but I hate to see a great newspaper pandering to the modern craze for passing the time in all sorts of stupid ways." But the craze was as compulsive as the current etc. Austen Chamberlain



Adrian Bell and quill pen: "ideal job for a chap with a vacant mind".

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wrote to *The Times* to proclaim the legend that the Provost of Eton (school to go before the crossword) timed his boiled egg every morning by the time it took him to solve *The Times* crossword, and he was not a man who liked his egg hard-boiled. P. G. Wodehouse replied that it was "a fine wormwood to a man who has been beating his head on the wall for 20 minutes over a single anagram to read that about the Provost of Eton and the eggs."

Since then more than 15,000 lively flowers (Eton and Spree come in particularly handy) have passed under the bridge in the bottom left-hand corner of the back page. Things have changed a bit. Clues have become harder, and more sophisticated. "Land of Hope and Glory" is no longer acceptable for "Ruritania": it has been used too often. There may just be mileage left in "Land of Hope and —", answer "Ichabod" (the glory is departed, natch). The stock of quotations that *Times* readers are expected to know has changed, marginally. It is

possible that the rising generation is not familiar with the (historically questionable?) poem "Nebuchadnezzar, King of the Jews, sold his wife for a pair of shoes," which was the key in the golden age of the clue. "Half the price of Nebuchadnezzar's wife (3, 3)."

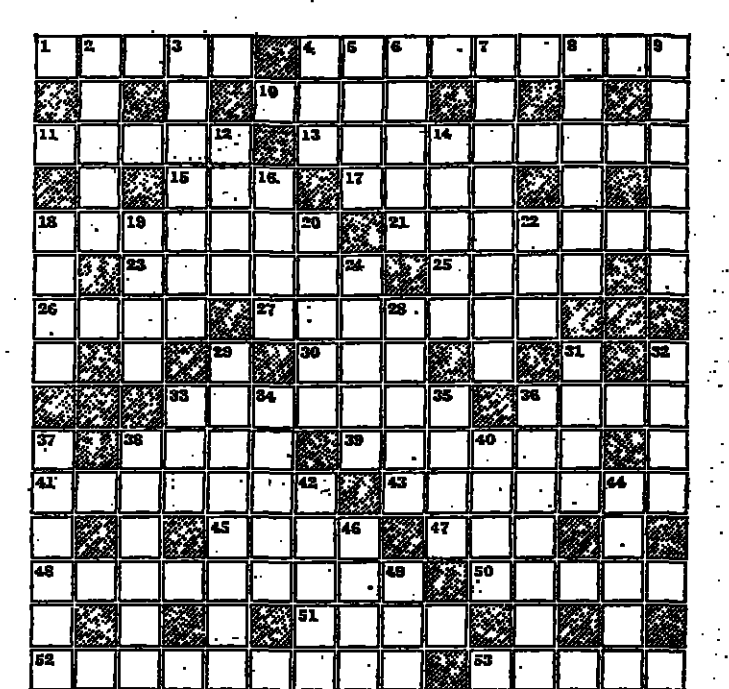
Edmund Akenhead, the prestigious (in its original and modern sense), and mischievous editor of the crossword for the past 15 years, has made the clues fairer as well as harder. "Heraldic gold between mother and me" (MAORI), which appeared in the first crossword, would no longer pass muster, because the clue contains no reference to the finished word. He is as elusive as the okapi, but I will give you some clues about him. He never uses a quotation that he has to look up. I am a member of the Magic Circle; his team of 11 crossword-composers includes a major-general and a woman secretary; he likes clues that slice up a word like salami and the god-damned girls in the well. He justifies the amount of our time he wastes each day by

saying: "After reading the news, usually depressing, you owe yourself a little enjoyment and mental PT". I know, I know: it is a frivolous waste of time when I should be reading about the state of the economy. But I do the thing while walking beagles round the park, occasionally bumping into trees and little old ladies, when it would not be possible to read seriously anyway. One day I shall imitate my less frivolous friends, and take up embroiderying hassocks (warm feet while praying? No, knees) for the vicar, which is a more useful way of passing the time. But until then, lay on Bell and Akenhead, switching on the gaiety of nations, and damned be him that first cries "Hold, enough!" I saw you, Edmund, toying with "To be, or not to be, that is the question" (not eight letters, but 11": don't you dare, maestro).

Philip Howard

The Times 50th Anniversary Crosswords is published today by Penguin Books at 85p.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 1



ACROSS

- 1 Spread unevenly
- 4 Part of a Milton title
- 10 A month, nothing more, in Ireland
- 11 He won't settle down
- 12 22 down should be this
- 15 Cotton onto, so to speak
- 17 Head of a chapter
- 18 Denizen of the ultimate ditch
- 21 Frequently under observation
- 23 What's in this stands out
- 25 Flighty word
- 26 If the end of this gets in the way the whole may result
- 27 Returns (anag)
- 30 This means study
- 33 Simply enormous
- 36 There's a lot in this voice
- 38 This elephant has lost his head
- 39 A turn for the worse
- 41 Done with a coarse file
- 42 Red team (anag)
- 45 This rodent's going back
- 47 Makes a plaything with its past
- 48 Wants confidence
- 50 A mixed welcome means getting the bird
- 51 This girl seems to be eating backwards
- 52 The men in the moon
- 53 A pinch of sand will make it dry

DOWN

- 2 Heraldic gold between mother and me

- 3 Out of countenance
- 4 Upset this value and get a sharp reproof
- 5 Intently watched
- 6 In some hands the things become trumpets
- 7 A religious service
- 8 This horseman has dropped an h
- 9 Sounds like a curious song
- 12 This ought to be square
- 14 Momentary stoppage
- 16 Written briefly
- 18 Calverley's picturesque scholars carved their names on every one
- 19 Site of 45 across
- 20 Precedes advantage
- 22 Parents in a negative way
- 24 Used to be somewhere in France
- 28 Happen afterwards
- 29 Climbing instinct in man
- 31 A terrestrial glider
- 32 The final crack
- 33 The little devil's on our money
- 34 Simplest creature
- 35 Time measurements
- 36 Jollier of 4 across
- 37 Ladies in promising mood
- 38 Presents are commonly this
- 40 Gets the boot
- 42 Hall in Scotland may mean tears
- 44 Works, but usually plays
- 46 She's dead
- 49 Only a contortionist could do this on a chair

SECRET

Why aren't today's political historians allowed to get to the truth?

Donald Watt, Professor of International History at the L.S.E., pleads for greater dialogue between the worlds of academe and government in the interest of historical accuracy.

Also in this week's *Times* Higher Education Supplement:

- * The Great Russian Studies Disaster.
- * Terence Miller on why directing a polytechnic was no fun.
- * A.S. Byatt on the need for radical reform in the study of English Literature.
- * Profile of Liverpool University.

THE TIMES
Higher Education
SUPPLEMENT

Every Friday

Jeans means scenes for the trendies

Jeans have a peculiar fascination for Russian youth. As any tourist here knows, even someone wearing a very old and shabby pair is liable to be approached dozens of times and offered a fistful of roubles. The first requirement of any modish young Russian is to obtain by hook or crook—and usually the latter—a pair of genuine western jeans. They must have the label of the better known makes, and preferably be patched and faded. At any youth theatre, nightclub or party for the well to do, people invariably appear in their smartest clothes: jeans.

The jeans cult has led to a thriving black market. A pair of Levis can fetch anything over 200 roubles, and complete denim suits cost about 300—almost twice the average monthly wage. Prices increase according to distance from Moscow and Leningrad, the principal sources of supply. And in a society where money has little spending power, jeans are one of the most valuable

items of barter, indeed a few months ago the Russians closed down a second-hand shop in Moscow which had become notorious as a centre for such illicit dealings.

Last autumn the party newspaper of Georgia, a notoriously free-wheeling republic, gave some striking examples of what it called "jeans crimes". Five teenagers at a boarding school, all young communists, went out on a hunt for someone wearing jeans. Finding a youth in denim, they demanded his suit and when he refused to hand it over, stabbed, stripped and left him. Another time two 15-year-old girls attacked two other girls wearing jeans, slashing their faces with razors. Modern youth, the paper said, was beginning to show alarming symptoms of the "material possessions illness."

It said a wave of enthusiasm for denim clothing had engulfed not only teenagers but even parents as well, and some of the indulgent parents had engaged in considerable economic speculation to afford chic foreign-made slacks bearing the manufacturers' label.

One reason why young people were "inordinately fond" of jeans was their scarcity, the paper said. For this it blamed

Soviet trade organizations for not buying enough denim from those countries producing it, and for doing little research into what people wanted to wear.

Jeans in fact are already produced in Hungary, Poland and East Germany, and since 1975 at least 17 million pairs have been manufactured here each year. The problem is that the fabric of Soviet jeans is so poor that nobody buys them. They lack style and the one item that determines their black-market value: an American label. The Russians, aware of this, have decided to invite an American firm to set up a factory in Moscow to produce millions of pairs of jeans a year.

Makers of Lee, Wrangler jeans have been asked to submit bids for the 7.5 million dollar project. A Soviet writer in a recent article on "jeans culture" said pupils in Moscow and Leningrad secondary schools were divided into three categories. These in the "de luxe" class were pupils who had Lee, Wrangler or Levis jeans. Second came those who could sport jeans made in Malta or Finland, and the unlucky ones in the bottom class were those who could only get hold of jeans made in India, Poland or



Bulgaria, or even, heaven forbid, in the Soviet Union. But jeans are just one manifestation of a wider cult the Russians appear powerless to counter, imitation and admiration.

of any western fashion. Foreign is chic: jeans, long hair, printed T-shirts, handbags, tight-fitting shirts, western pop music all find a ready echo.

In summer you can see any number of student-age Russians wearing T-shirts proclaiming their allegiance to this or that American university, advertising beer and cigarettes or emblazoned with catchy slogans—invariably in English.

Periodically there is an onslaught on this cult. Fashion designers tell people it really isn't smart to wear jeans to the office. A doctor of Philosophy writing in a popular illustrated weekly attacked the "tyranny of fashion" and said people should realize that fashion exerted an ideological influence.

Another Soviet journalist, outraged at seeing a young worker wearing a T-shirt proclaiming himself to be a member of the San Francisco Police Department, wondered whether people in American cities were wearing T-shirts with Soviet slogans, and proposed a competition to design some good ones. He wanted T-shirt designs that would have envious western tourists "stamped after every one of us", and

suggested as an example the slogan "Atomash-80"—a reference to the Soviet atomic power station machinery building industry.

The Russians have long had an ambivalent attitude towards the "westernization" of youth. The attitude to pop music has ranged from stern rejection to discreet acceptance and occasional arrangements for tours here by the better known, and ideologically neutral, groups.

One reason advanced for the popularity of jeans is that they are a step towards the west to link them to western culture and hypocritical attempts to appear poor and shabby have surrounded them with the aura of forbidden fruit. But recently there has been a subtle change. The Estonian authorities have just decided to swim with the tide, and have decreed that new school uniforms are to be made of "dark-blue jeans type material that washes well". And with denim clothing becoming the daily official attire of pupils, the glamour of jeans could diminish, so that they will no longer be considered a "status symbol" or a secret uniform against Soviet conformity.

Michael Binyon



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DISCIPLINE FOR THE DUTCH

When Pius IX was elected in 1846 all Europe was agog at the spectacle of a liberal Pope. I saw him, before many years had passed, turn into a scourge of liberalism, author of the *Syllabus of Errors* anathematizing the chief characteristics of the modern world, and first subject of the doctrine of papal infallibility defined *de jure*. Pope John Paul II's accession was greeted with no less interest and even wider acclaim. Now faint doubts are stirring that his pontificate may follow a comparable course.

The doubts are that, misjudging some of the strongest secular tendencies of the age to be evil or erroneous because they conflict with traditional norms and teaching, he may throw himself into opposition to them instead of making use of whatever there is in them that is good. By doing so he would, by the force of his position and prestige, lead the Roman Catholic Church into the way of rejection, with the consequent likelihood of schism, defection and loss of influence upon the minds of the great majority of mankind. Such an outcome would be clean contradictory to the Pope's personality as that which has warmed those who have encountered him, however remotely, with its gaiety and nobility. But it would not be wholly contradictory of his abstract moral teaching or his statecraft as those have so far revealed themselves.

Nothing has yet happened to compel that fear. Rome's mild chastisement of Fr König must be set beside the pleasure that

distinguished theologian takes in trailing his coat. The potentially more serious proceedings against Fr Schillebeeckx are incomplete. The synod of Dutch bishops at Rome, an extraordinary process in itself, ended yesterday on a note of firmness on the side of the Pope, but without laying upon the bishops peremptory demands with which they could reasonably be expected to comply.

By the mid 1960s the Roman Catholic Church in Holland was in a condition to which the word "crisis" was being freely attached. The spirit of agnosticism which the Second Vatican Council let out of the bottle had a peculiarly intoxicating effect in that church. Democratic structures were adopted. A rational pastoral council was set up, similar in composition to the General Synod of the Church of England but without legislative or judicial functions, which resolved in favour of optional celibacy for priests. Seminaries of the old sort were closed and candidates for the priesthood, of whom there were pitifully few, studied like other undergraduates at theological institutes within the universities. Before the publication of the encyclical *Humanae Vitae* the Dutch bishops had reached the view that for pastoral purposes it is up to the individual to decide family planning matters for himself in the light of conscience; and when that encyclical came out they did not revise their position. During liturgical experiments abounded.

A new catechism of striking novelty was adopted. Five cardinals in Rome were appointed to pick holes in it, and when they found them the bishops printed their observations as an appendix.

The Vatican's main stroke of policy towards this contumacious national church was to appoint two conservative bishops to vacant sees, against the advice of the Dutch hierarchy and the wishes of the dioceses concerned. That was not successful. It permitted the forces of Dutch Catholic conservatism, never extinguished, to rally; and it produced in the Bishop of Roermond who not content with openly dissenting from his fellow bishops more or less disowned them. The disunity of the Dutch church, now spread upwards to the hierarchy, had become intolerable. To reduce it was the purpose of the synod at Rome.

The particular matters of discipline to which the Dutch bishops have been persuaded to subscribe—celibacy of the priesthood, its permanence, seminary training, cessation of intercommunion with "separated churches"—are none of them so fundamental as to have provoked refusal. The arch-conservative Bishop of Roermond has been bound over to be of better behaviour. Arrangements have been made for keeping the Dutch church in close touch with the Curia and vice versa, which may possibly be to the benefit of both. It is a strong assertion of Roman primacy, but not a brutal one. Everything now depends on how the Dutch digest it.

Independence of the judiciary

From Mr Raymond Hartley
Sir, In recent years there has been an alarming increase in public verbal attacks upon senior members of the judiciary by prominent politicians, particularly from the Labour Party and leading trade unionists. Since, politically, I have no axe to grind, I find this development both disturbing and frightening. What is particularly surprising is the attitude of the media towards these outbursts. What is even more disturbing is that they have become accepted and the media, through press, radio and television, have done nothing to question the seriousness of attacks upon the judiciary which is the keystone of our democracy.

In the recent case of the steel employers in the private sector v. the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, Lord Denning did not insist on the parties being brought before him and, probably, he did not insist that he should preside over that court. Involuntarily, therefore, he has been drawn into the dispute and, having heard arguments and counter-arguments, gave his judgment. Maybe his judgment was faulty and no one denies that judges, no less than other mortals, are human and may make errors of judgment. But that is the way of things. If such an error was made by Lord Denning, and I am not in a position to be in judgment upon him, I cannot accept that it is an error of the kind of overbribe to which we have been subjected on radio and television in the past few days.

The attacks upon the judiciary by leading members of the Labour Party (including Michael Foot) and leading trade unionists, have invariably been accompanied by demands for either the resignation, retirement or even sacking of certain judges, who have in their view been guilty of error. This is a trade union, group of workers or on other matters of principle close to their hearts.

We have prided ourselves on the total integrity and the judicial system as a whole. The basis of our society depends largely upon the fair and impartial administration of the law. The law in statute form is interpreted by experts in that field and where there are different interpretations we must accept an impartial judgment by the same experts. A society in which the judges are subjected to political interference either directly or indirectly or are subjected to similar pressures from public verbal attacks is a serious matter worthy of the attention and concern of the citizens of the United Kingdom.

I can readily see the kind of society that is the kind of society that I have referred to wish us to have: where judges would be at their mercy and subject to instant dismissal should their decisions be out of step with political thinking.

This letter is not a public attack upon the Labour Party but it is noteworthy that it is members of the Labour Party and the trade union movement who are so ready to make pernicious attacks upon the judiciary. Their contempt for the courts is a poor example to their followers who will be tempted to emulate their lack of respect for the legal traditions of this country.

What I have written should not be taken as an appeal to restrict people's right of free speech. They should think before they speak and they should speak as responsible people with a wary eye upon the knock-on effect of what they are saying.
Yours faithfully,
RAYMOND HARTLEY,
53 Belmont Road,
Bushey, Hertfordshire.

Poll apert

From Miss Enid Lakeman
Sir, Jacques Arnold (January 28) seems to be under the impression that proportional representation is a matter of voting simply for a party. Even in the countries that do use party list systems, that is seldom the case. At most, voters allow the voter some say in which individual candidates shall be elected. With PR in the only form that has ever been used in the British Isles (the single transferable vote), the voters are free to vote for the candidates of their own choice, and candidates' personal votes and local representation" would be sacrificed: very much the contrary.

He would vote in Northamptonshire as one constituency five members at present; it could be raised to six without any boundary changes) by numbering candidates in the order of his preference. The candidates would pretty certainly be well known locally, since there would be no need for the voters to elect a Labour man in Daventry or seek a seat in a Labour stronghold; he could represent the Labour minority in his own county. Each party would hope to win more than one seat and would therefore have to run more than one candidate, and which were elected would depend entirely to the voters' preferences.

No need for disputes over reselection: the voters automatically reselect in each election. The Irish voters commonly demonstrate their confidence in recognized party leaders (Haughey 11,044 first preference votes, other FF candidates in the same constituency 1,900 and 1,777) but are equally free to reject them. Where I was observing the first Northern Ireland election after the restoration of PR, the Unionist voters elected three of their five candidates but the local party boss was not one of the three.
Yours faithfully,
ENID LAKEMAN,
Director,
Electoral Reform Society,
6 Chancel Street, Southwark, SE1.

Prisoner of conscience?

From Miss Ruth Grinberg
Sir, Observed, shelved among the crime novels in our local library—Convictions by Donald Coggan.
Yours faithfully,
R. GRINBERG,
45 Stoney Lane,
Bloxwich,
Walsall, Staffordshire.

Abolition of quangos

From Lord Hunt
Sir, It seems impossible to believe that any government, however intent upon abolishing "Quangos" (Quasi-Autonomous Non-Governmental Organizations) as a means, often illusory, of saving money, would kill off the Advisory Council on the Penitentiary System. Either under that name, or as the Advisory Council on the Treatment of Offenders, this uniquely important committee has been found necessary by every government since 1945, costing the country virtually nothing.

We would dare to say that there is none among the dozen or more Home Secretaries of those years, to say nothing of the hundreds of officials concerned in the quest for a more effective social attitude to crime, who would not wish to see the work of this advisory council continue. For 35 years its researches and recommendations have inspired some of the most valuable changes in our criminal law and procedure, including, of course, the use of Community Service Orders.

Its sudden abolition is not only an affront to the distinguished men and women who have given their time to it: it is an implication, ludicrous in the face of the state of crime today, that we now know all the answers and are about to put them into effect. We earnestly entreat the Government to think again.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HUNT,
House of Lords.

From the Vice-Chancellor of Reading University

Sir, Sumo "Quangos" may be little loved, might be little missed and their abolition might bring savings and other benefits. The Computer Board for Universities is in a different category. During the

Dissenting from Rome

From Professor Victor Conzemius
Sir, Clifford Longley, your correspondent on religious affairs, refers in his article in *The Times* of December 24, page 12, to a study by Dr A. B. Hasler, a missologist as Hasler is called, in the *First Vatican Council*, published in 1977 by Hersemann. This study represents the Council as having been utterly unfree, due to the manipulations of the Roman Curia and the pressures of a mentally unstable Pope Pius IX. The study of Dr Hasler, an official of the Vatican Council, is described as "based on careful historical research into archives, where new material has been found". Dr Hasler is reported furthermore as "having been threatened with enforced laicization".

I do not feel competent to discuss the philosophical and theological implications of a papal infallibility, but I strongly suspect that Dr Hasler's historical findings. His study lacks basic qualities of a historical work. It is the raid of a theologian into the field of history, selecting his materials according to a pre-established theory for which there is no empirical need, and deliberately leaving out anything which does not fit into this picture.

The ultramontane current which carried the papacy towards its dogmatic elation in 1870 is described as being mainly the result of manipulations of the Roman Curia. On the other hand it is suggested that the obsession of Pius Nono with infallibility is basically linked with his mental condition, allegedly due to epileptic fits in his youth. Infallibility thus boils down in a sequel of epilepsy. Here once more a cheap psychological explanation eludes the problem why so many bishops, practical pastors above all, saw in the proclamation of papal infallibility a kind of remedy for the problems of the Church at that time.

Towards true democracy

From Dr T. F. Mortimer
Sir, Mr R. Symm-Crampton's letter, "Forming a centre party", published today (January 29), expresses perfectly well my own aspirations and those of countless others of moderate views and temper. It comes on a day when your paper also includes speculation about the Speaker's silk stockings, a report of Mr Benn's anxieties that Parliament is not in control of its own servants and Mr Heath's warning to the House to take account of its real influence in foreign affairs before striking empty attitudes. It is not enough that the British Parliament is old and quaint: it will, I fear, become increasingly irrelevant. Only new, more broadly based, parties and a more reasonable electoral system can restore the House to its proper place in the democratic Parliament; that is, that it truly represents the people. Its failure to do so at present underlies, I suspect, the profound malaise which pervades our national life.

Yours faithfully,
TERENCE MORTIMER,
1 Church Close,
Great Bourton,
Banbury, Oxfordshire.

Role of prison visitors

From Mr Eddie Lever and others
Sir, Boards of Visitors attached to penal institutions in England and Wales are an essential element in a rational and just prison system. The effective role of board members is, however, often prejudiced by a substantial lack of confidence on the part of all those whose interests they are designed to protect. This lack of confidence arises partly because the independence of boards in performing their supervisory and disciplinary functions is compromised by virtue of a close identification with prison administration—they are seen as part of the very system whose public watchdog they are intended to be.

Lack of confidence can also arise because of the conflicting nature of the twin duties boards are expected to discharge. It is true to say, moreover, that the precise nature of these responsibilities, and the way in which board members give effect to them, suffers from a conspicuous lack of public exposure, with a consequent failure to sharpen the awareness of the ordinary citi-

Amendment to the abortion law

From the Reverend David F. Ward
Sir, The Bishop of Durham's accusation (January 30) of "emotional blackmail" against those who are actively supporting the Corrie Bill would have rung more true had it been backed up by clearer thinking.

It may be that some call the unborn child in the early weeks of its existence "an insignificant piece of tissue". Insignificant though it may be, however, in size and appearance, its known potential to develop into a child cannot be ignored or dismissed. While it is difficult to prove that at the moment of conception a human life exists, it is even more difficult to prove that it does not.

It must follow, then, that to take the risk involved in destroying what is certainly potential human life must be judged by the law with that same seriousness with which it would regard the taking of a foetus and an unborn child in any other aspect of life. The only difference in the case of abortion is that the victim is incapable of protest or defence. Can this be called Christian justice?

Yours faithfully,
DAVID F. WARD,
Chaplain,
Chaplaincy for University Catholics,
172 Perth Road, Dundee.

From Dr J. F. Searle
Sir, Many of your readers will be grateful to the Bishop of Durham (January 30) for reminding them of the complexities of abortion legislation. His alternative to further legislation is for the medical profession and other responsible people to work out a code of abortion practice which takes into account the strong expressions of public feeling which the Corrie Bill has aroused.

However, at the present time there is little evidence to suggest that the profession would be prepared to alter its code or operate such a code. Indeed, in recent years the trend has been for the profession to interpret the 1967 Act as widely as possible. The medical profession itself is responsible for the fact that in our society today a fetus may be aborted for no better reason than that the birth of a child is inconvenient to the mother.

Blunt instrument the law may be. But when the profession shows itself unwilling to adopt any code other than abortion on demand what instrument other than the law is available to alter it?
Yours faithfully,
J. F. SEARLE,
8 Thornton Hill, Exeter.

British Council cuts

From Lord Amulree and others
Sir, While we recognize that the desire to make cuts necessitates difficult decisions and the probability that some projects of value may have to be abandoned, we feel that the recently mentioned possibility of the British Council having to close its library and other services in Ethiopia would be particularly unfortunate.

The British Council Library in Addis Ababa performs a genuine public service in that it caters to a student and post-graduate population eager for knowledge and, in particular, knowledge about the outside world. The library is not large, yet it is always crowded and effects nearly 75,000 book loans a year. It provides a valuable point of contact between Britain and the Ethiopian people—a contact that is incidentally, very largely independent of the Ethiopian Government. At a time when Soviet influence in Ethiopia is so strong, it would be the height of folly to withdraw this opportunity of altering the situation.

If Her Majesty's Government feels that it must effect a saving on its overall public relations expenditure in Ethiopia, we would suggest that a careful look might be given to relocating the British Council compound its offices and information centre in the Pappasinos Building in the town.

If the Council must itself make savings, surely, as a matter of general principle, it should look for such savings by rationalizing and reducing its substantial central management before abandoning operations which are its *raison d'être*.

Yours faithfully,
AMULREE,
DAVID HAMILTON,
RICHARD PANKHURST,
22 Lawn Road, NW3.

Against inflation

From Mr Denis Franzini
Sir, I have recently had cause to purchase the Local Government Planning and Land Bill, printed on November 29, 1979, and also the Local Government Planning and Land (No 2) Bill, printed on January 24, 1980.

The first Bill contains 316 pages and costs £5.25. The second Bill contains 230 pages and costs £5.50. This represents an increase in the cost per page of 37.4 per cent over a period of something under two months.

I hope that local authorities will be more successful than government in achieving their expenditure cuts.

Yours faithfully,
DENYS FRANZINI,
10 Courtfield Mews, SW5.

OK address

From Mr Norman J. Page
Sir, "Dear me, how should I address you?" I read with interest the difficulties the Americans are having (Mr Michael Leapman's article today, January 31).

As the Institute of Actuaries we address impersonal communications "Dear Member" and the only problem that arises is when the last letter of the first name in my signature is indistinct, in which case replies have been addressed "Dear Madam".
Yours faithfully,
NORMAN J. PAGE,
Secretary-General,
Institute of Actuaries,
Staple Inn Hall,
Fleet Street, London, WC1A 9JL.

RHODESIA'S HAZARDOUS ELECTION

It is not surprising that after surveying the election prospect in Rhodesia, Mr Ian Smith has told his white friends that they should swing such influence as they have behind Mr Nkomo and Zanu-PF. He would hardly do so if he thought Bishop Muzorewa had any chance of winning most seats, even coming second. It is significant that he feels he can ask the whites to help a man so many of them detest.

But Mr Smith has shown long ago that he thinks Mr Nkomo would make the best black leader for Zimbabwe—that is for a country in which whites could live tolerably. Mr Smith negotiated for months to bring Mr Nkomo in, before the Kissinger intervention; but he could not carry his party with him on any offer to Mr Nkomo that Mr Nkomo could have sold to his own wing of the Patriotic Front. Mr Smith went to Lusaka in the hope of detaching Mr Nkomo in some way from the Zanu wing of the PF, a scheme that also aborted, and in the end the internal settlement was reached—and a much more far-reaching one under stress of events—with the Bishop, who became the first black prime minister.

Mr Smith never seems to have had much confidence in the

Bishop, and like the British Government, failed to give him the support needed to consolidate his position. He finally lost what confidence remained when the Bishop, under skilled British pressures, abandoned the white safeguards, among so much else that had agreed as his delegation's policy, but the Bishop was then the leader, he carried his delegation, and Mr Smith proved impotent; he was hoist with his own petard. Bitterness may have entered into his words yesterday, but Mr Smith is fighting realistically the last stages of a long and disastrous rearward action. Moreover, it is doubtful if the whites have anything like the powers of persuasion they showed at the previous election which the Bishop won. At the end of the day white influence will be measured by the use they make of the twenty white roll seats in the Assembly.

First reports from the Cease-fire Commission show that the Zanu guerrillas are responsible for most by far of the breaches of the agreement. What this means in terms of electoral persuasion remains to be seen: the Security Council, and Mr Dayal of the Commonwealth Observers' team, seem much more concerned with the UANC auxiliaries, who

are responsible for few. The majority in the Security Council seem to want in this situation to shoot the pianist because of reports that he isn't playing well enough. But as there is no other pianist, what the Council thinks it can achieve is obscure. The South Africans at Beit Bridge have been replaced, and even Mr Mugabe is not demanding a purge at this penultimate moment of South African volunteers now under Lord Soames' command. The Council no doubt counts on a British veto as a preliminary to a general campaign of innuendo. No note, it seems, has been taken in New York of the remarks of those Zanu party dissidents whom Mr Mugabe detained in Mozambique.

Britain's problem is to end up at the close of poll with a general acceptance by all parties that whatever regrettable events may have occurred, honours all round are about even, and that the verdict of the polls will be accepted whatever the count finally shows the electorate's choice to be. By leading the chorus shouting "foul" at every juncture, the UN mischiefmakers will only make that outcome harder to realize, and the risk of condemning Zimbabwe to more civil war the greater. This is utterly irresponsible.

ARE THE SAVINGS THE RIGHT ONES?

January is early in the session to see the guillotine begin to fall in the Commons, as it did on the Education Bill this week. But the Opposition had mounted an energetic filibuster (it took eight committee sittings to get through the first six, relatively uncontroversial clauses, and matters went downhill from there), and the Government is anxious to pass the Bill before the financial year ends, so that education authorities can plan their spending to take advantage of the new economy measures that the Bill will sanction. Since the Rate Support Grant has already been assigned on the assumption that these economies will be made (and they amount to more than two-thirds of all the education cuts that the Government is hoping for) authorities which refuse to cooperate will have to make large savings elsewhere.

The immediate economic motive, which has grown more acute since the Bill was published, has given urgency to a complex measure whose provisions range from parent governors to school milk. Apart from the contentious money-saving proposals, its most important aims are to give modified effect to the Taylor Committee's recommendations for elected parent governors, to give rights of appeal to parents whose children have not been admitted to their preferred school, to simplify procedures for reducing a school's intake and to establish

an assisted places scheme to help children attend independent schools. Some of these changes, the right of appeal, for instance, may go some way to offset the savings made elsewhere in the Bill.

The Government hope that £200m can be saved by relaxing the statutory obligations on education authorities to provide milk and meals for pupils, and to provide free transport for children living more than three miles from school. Instead, authorities will have a wide discretion as to what they provide and what they charge for it—though they will have to provide free food and transport (where necessary) to pupils from families receiving Supplementary Benefit or Family Income Supplement. This level of qualification will reduce by about half the number of children entitled to free meals.

Because these responsibilities are statutory, schools searching for economies have in the past repeatedly had to cut back on libraries and classroom equipment and leave the prunes and custard alone. If cuts have to be found, this is clearly the wrong order of priorities, and the Bill will enable more sensible choices to be made. The sensible choices are rather different. Only a minority of children need it, but for them the expense is unavoidable and heavy. The Government has estimated its saving on the assumption

that the average fare will be ten or fifteen pence a trip, but some authorities may charge higher fares reflecting actual costs. Many of the pupils have to ride because their small country schools have been closed down, or because they attend denominational schools. A square meal a day may have no irresistible association with education, but all pupils must come and be taught, and it is not fair to make some of them pay heavily for the privilege.

The assisted places scheme, when fully in operation, will cost about a quarter of what is to be saved on food and transport. It is the most controversial part of the Bill, and many Conservatives share some of their opponents' misgivings about it. All the teachers' unions and heads' associations oppose it. The principle of helping able children receive an education that they could not otherwise hope for is not in itself an objectionable one. The direct grant schools successfully played a similar role for many years, and without the catastrophic effects for the comprehensive system alleged against the new scheme. The policy is a party manifesto commitment. But the number of children who would benefit (about 100,000) will inevitably be small in relation to the cost. At a time when such harsh spending cuts are necessary, the scheme should not take precedence over services of wider benefit.

Economic decline

From Professor R. V. Jones
Sir, Lord Kaldor's letter (January 28) on Britain's economic decline, which he accepts as dating from the 1850s and 1860s, prompts two comments.

In 1860, the Civil Service was thrown open to competition by examination, and this was to be of animation, and on subjects studied at the universities" (E. L. Woodward, *The Age of Reform, 1815-1870*). This shaped the higher civil service in its increasing part in government that it became dominated by men who, although able, had throughout their lives no knowledge of science, engineering, or the workings of industry.

regarding Britain's poor performance at the Paris Exhibition of 1867 comes from a letter from Lyon Playfair to Lord Taunton and published at Lord Granville's request in your columns for May 29, 1867. Quotation at greater length would have given a more balanced view: "Deficient representation in some of the industries might have accounted for this judgment against us, but when we find that out of 90 classes there are scarcely a dozen in which pre-eminence is unquestionably awarded to us, this plea must be abandoned." So far as I could gather them by conversation, the one cause upon which there was most unanimity of conviction is that France, Prussia, Austria, Belgium and Switzerland possess good

systems of industrial education for the masters and managers of factories and workshops, and that England possesses none. "A second cause was also generally admitted, that we had suffered from the want of cordiality between the employers of labour and workmen, engendered by the numerous strikes, and more particularly by that rule of many Trades' Unions, that men shall work upon an average ability, without giving free scope to the skill and ability which they may individually possess." What have we learned? Yours faithfully,
R. V. JONES,
8 Queens Terrace,
Aberdeen.

LAING

make ideas take shape

Stock markets	
FT Index 453.3, down 4.3	FT Gilt 67.27, down 0.42
Sterling	
\$2.2670, up 50 points	Index 71.8, up 0.1
Dollar	
Index 85.1, up 0.1	
Gold	
\$650, down \$40	
Money	
3 mth sterling 173-174	3 mth Euro-S 141-141
6 mth Euro-S 141-141	

IN BRIEF

No Lomrho deal decision before mid February

Mr Tom Ferguson, the London representative of Gulf Fisheries of Kuwait which is in talks to sell its 19 per cent stake in Lomrho to city entrepreneur Mr. Graham Pearson, said yesterday that no decision on the deal is now likely before February 14.

"The statement that talks could be concluded this week was a little optimistic," he said.

"We are still negotiating with Mr. Ferguson Lacey. He has supplied us with a reference and we are satisfied that he could raise the finance required." At yesterday's closing price the stake would cost £40.8 million.

Mr. Ferguson Lacey is on a business trip which includes Bermuda, New York and Washington.

Energy jump

Britain's energy consumption jumped 3.4 per cent between September and November. The leap is blamed on colder weather.

Stamp duty protest

The House Builders Federation is to press the Chancellor of the Exchequer to remove stamp duty in next month's budget from houses costing less than £35,000. The present starting price is £20,000.

Societies to merge

The Midlands and Town and Country building societies are to merge in October under the name of the new society will have assets of £600m, making it the seventh largest in the country.

Delta redundancies

The Enfield Rolling Mills division of Delta Metals is to stop making rolled copper and brass sheet and strip products at its Brimsdown plant in Enfield, Middlesex. It is expected that 850 of the 1,350 workforce will be made redundant.

Post Office contract

Pye Business Communications has won a contract worth £11m to supply the Post Office with its Philips EBX3000 computerized telephone system.

Meccano proposal

An increase in the redundancy payments for Meccano workers is to be proposed by Airfix Industries to a mass meeting at the factory in Liverpool on Monday.

China motor order

Lawrence Scott, the Norwich electrical engineering company and Electro Motors have won a £500,000 order from China for 24 electric motors for four power stations.

Iran ruling postponed

A French court has postponed until February 11 a decision on an Iranian government attempt to gain the release of some \$100m from the Bank of America's Paris branch.

Dow Jones down

The Dow Jones industrial average lost six points yesterday and closed at 875.85 as turnover swelled to 65.90 million shares from yesterday's 51.17. It was the fourth heaviest turnover on record. The S&P was 1.31574 and the ESDR was 0.580056.

Cabinet clash on spending cuts may delay White Paper

By Caroline Atkinson

Cabinet disagreement about the proposed Government's spending cuts are now threatening the timetable for the Treasury's White Paper on public spending.

The final spending decisions were supposed to be taken at a Cabinet meeting yesterday. However the meeting broke up without agreement being reached. The discussions are to be resumed in Cabinet next week.

The Treasury has been keen to get ministerial approval for spending cuts this week, in order to make sure that the White Paper can be produced, as planned, in the week before the Budget.

Ministers have been arguing both about the cuts planned for the coming financial year 1980-81, and for later years to 1983-84. The discussion seems to have centred first on the proposals for the coming year. It is always very hard to cut spending at short notice.

Originally the Treasury and the Prime Minister appeared to be hoping for very substantial cuts in spending in 1980-81. Mrs Thatcher agreed that she would like to see up to £2,000m taken out of the present plans.

However, £1,000m of that was to come from a cut in Britain's net contribution to the EEC. This reduction is now likely to be much smaller. It will also be hard to get £1,000m off other public spending next year.

The Treasury had accepted by last week that the cuts for the coming year might have to be smaller than this, even though the full year effect would be larger.

A decision to cut the uprating in unemployment and other benefits in November will save much less in the first year, as the cut only comes into force half way through the spending year.

Treasury ministers will clearly be disappointed that it is proving so hard to get the cuts through the Cabinet. They believe that it is essential to bring down public spending in order to hold down Government borrowing in the coming year while also, if possible, reducing income tax.

A hard budget is now almost certain, with rises in indirect taxes on tobacco and alcohol. The Government could raise £900m in a full year by putting up the duties on these to compensate for the inflation in 1977. However, the effect in 1980-81 would be considerably smaller. Increases of this size would also

push up the retail price index significantly.

The Government needs to find a lot of money if it is to reduce taxes by more than enough to offset inflation. It will cost about £2,000m to raise tax allowances in line with inflation.

The Conservatives supported the original legislation—the Roper-Wise amendment—which makes governments raise tax allowances with inflation. But, it is argued, they now advocate cutting the link between unemployment benefit and inflation.

The poverty trap—whereby those in work can have smaller incomes than those out of work—will now no longer automatically increase, if tax allowances do not go up with inflation.

Thus the Government may decide to cut the link between prices and tax allowances, too. This would clearly be a very controversial step for the Chancellor to take in his Budget. He would only do it if he decided that other income tax cuts were more worth while than the raising of allowances.

The Government's timetable for its spending decision has been in disarray. Part of the trouble now is that ministers have reopened decisions taken last summer and autumn.

Plans for 1980-81 were first published in November last year, but have now had to be redone to some extent.

The Government's intention last year was to keep spending roughly stable over the next few years. But since then it has realized how tight its finances are likely to be for the next few years.

It now intends to cut spending throughout the period to 1983-84 in its plan to be published in the White Paper next month.

Yesterday, for the first time, the Chancellor confirmed officially that the Government's borrowing requirement (PSBR) for this year would be higher than last year's.

He said it would approach £9,000m this financial year, rather than the £8,300m forecast. The higher figure has been thought likely for some time.

Part of the reason for the overshoot is higher-than-expected Government spending. The Government drive for spending cuts next year is an attempt to keep borrowing under control. The PSBR for 1980-81 would, on unchanged policies, be much higher than the £9,000m forecast for this year.

Allied clinches £21m brewery deal

By Richard Allen

In a significant rationalization of the Scottish beer industry, Vaux Breweries is to shut its main Edinburgh brewery and sell its 214-pub Lorimer subsidiary to Mr Keith Showering's Allied Breweries in a £21m deal.

The sale, which caused controversy in the City brings together two of Scotland's smaller brewers—Allied's subsidiary Ind Coope, with around 7 per cent of the beer market north of the border, and Lorimer with under 3 per cent.

Allied paid for the takeover with the issue of 29.6m shares—just under 5 per cent of its existing capital—and these were placed for Vaux in the market yesterday. The stockbroker Cazenove, handled the placing which was pitched at fractionally under 71p a share, a discount of around 7 per cent on the group's opening price.

Vaux shares, suspended before the deal, rose 13p to 52p on their return, while Allied fell back 21p to 74p.

There are suggestions that some institutions, unimpressed with Allied's move, had declined the offer of new shares.

However, an Allied spokesman said that the placing, which took just under two hours, had gone "fairly smoothly".

Both Allied and Vaux claimed yesterday that the takeover amounted to a "very good deal". Mr Paul Nicholson, chairman of Vaux, said that with Lorimer's move to Scotland, the group had no option but to close its main Scottish brewery and substantially reduce the scale of operations north of the border.

"Before carrying out the rationalization we approached Ind Coope to explore whether a more satisfactory result could be achieved."

Although Allied has around 50 public houses in Scotland its Alloa brewery concentrates mainly on free trade and has been working under capacity for some years. The expansion of the group's Scottish "estate" to over 260 tied houses is expected to allow the brewery to reach full capacity.

Like Lorimer, Ind Coope has been under severe pressure in recent years as a result of competition from the Scottish majors, Bass and Scottish &

Newcastle which together control around 75 per cent of the market.

An Allied spokesman said yesterday that, as a result of the merger, "a new strong force" could emerge in Scotland with the ability to compete in the market.

In a gesture to the Lorimer workforce, Vaux plans to use some of the cash raised to make "thank you payments" to employees. All workers at Edinburgh will receive cash payments worth £50 for each year of service. Those that cannot be found jobs by Allied will receive £250 for each year of service to a maximum of £2,500—over and above normal compensation payments negotiated by the unions involved.

Vaux, which saw full-year profits rise 10 per cent to £8.26m last year, intends to use the rest of the cash to clear short-term borrowings and to expand its north-country brewing interests and its 40-strong Swallow hotels chain.

In the stockmarket the deal was seen as good news for Vaux and a gamble for Allied.

Financial Editor, page 19



Mr Keith Showering: £21m deal with Vaux Breweries.

BNOC sale could cut state loans by £700m

By Nicholas Hirst

Oil and gas reserves and exploration acreage of the British National Oil Corporation, in which the Government intends to offer shares to the public, have been valued at £2,300m.

The analysis, by the City stockbrokers, Hoare Govett, is roughly in line with internal estimates made by the corporation itself.

It means that, a sale of just a third of the BNOC's assets, could raise nearly £700m to reduce the public sector borrowing requirement. If the sale could be organized for the 1980-81 financial year, it would reduce the pressure to make cuts in services.

An announcement of the Government's plans for the reorganization of the corporation has been expected for the last few weeks, but details are still being worked out, the Secretary of State for Energy, has told Parliament of his intention to create a North Sea company out of BNOC, into which private capital could be injected.

BNOC had hoped to raise the North Sea side of the company would remain a subsidiary of the oil trading arm, of which the Government would retain control in order to safeguard the nation's future supplies of crude oil.

The Government has considered whether it should offer shares in the North Sea company in a manner specifically designed to attract private investors, and even whether it should carry through an idea promoted by Mr Samuel Brittan, the economist, to give the public a share in the North Sea.

The need to reduce the public sector borrowing requirement, however, is likely to be paramount. Because BNOC will soon be a net contributor to the exchequer, the most advantageous sale in economic terms might be to sell a minority stake while it is still a small profit earner, so reducing government borrowing in that year while keeping a majority stake to take full advantage of revenues in later years.

In deciding the course to take, the Government has had to consider whether all the oil produced by the BNOC North Sea interests would automatically go to the trading arm.

Spot prices fell: Oil prices on the spot market have fallen this week to levels where they are little different from prices charged by members of Opec.

Values ranged from \$30 to \$33, which compare favourably with the \$33 being charged by Algeria for its crude and the near \$35 charged by Libya. Spot prices have now fallen steadily since Opec's indecisive meeting in Caracas (Venezuela) in December, while producers have pushed up prices on contract.

For a time at least it looks as though the value of oil may have peaked. This week Saudi Arabia raised its prices from \$24 to \$26 a barrel. However, the decision of the Gulf states to raise their prices in line with the Saudi Arabian increase destroyed the chance of a unified price structure.

There was speculation yesterday that Algeria and Indonesia might increase their prices in line with the others.

But with the spot market having fallen, there must be doubts as to whether a further increase by Algeria would hold, and a further rise by Libya, looks increasingly unlikely.

Financial Editor, Page 19

Exporters look to Rhodesian markets

By Ross Davies

Southern Rhodesia could be the biggest export market in Africa after Nigeria and South Africa given political stability after this month's elections.

This was a view expressed by a Department of Trade spokesman and endorsed by British businessmen in London yesterday when an 11-man CBI mission reported on eight days of talks in Rhodesia with black and white business leaders.

The CBI is now considering whether to send out a major mission, possibly led by Sir John Partridge. He is a past president of the CBI as well as a former chairman of Imperial Group, a big buyer of Rhodesian tobacco until UDI.

Medium and long-term business prospects in Rhodesia should be excellent," said Mr Daniel Stewart, leader of the returning CBI mission.

Mr Stewart is the general manager for Central, East and Southern Africa of Standard Chartered Bank, whose Standard Bank subsidiary is Rhodesia's principal high-street clearer.

"The Rhodesians need all types of capital goods for their railways, power stations, transport and mining," he went on.

Mr Stewart said that given stability Rhodesians' international credit rating would be "very high". The country was very under-borrowed.

Swiss call for banks to dampen gold price

From Peter Norman

Brussels, Jan 31

Dr Fritz Leutwiler, president of the Swiss National Bank, has once again advocated central bank intervention in the gold market to curb wild price movements.

In today's issue of *Handelsblatt*, the West German business daily, Dr Leutwiler was quoted as saying that central banks should exercise a certain amount of control over the gold price to dampen down inflationary expectations and prevent speculation on the gold market from spreading on to foreign exchange markets.

A significant factor behind the recent rush into gold was a lack of trust in paper money, including the Deutsche mark and the Swiss franc, and the recent relatively strong performance of the dollar on foreign exchange markets.

Should not give rise to premature satisfaction, he said. What has provoked Dr Leutwiler to raise the issue of central bank intervention in gold at this time remains a mystery. Neither he nor his spokesman were available for comment in Zurich today.

He has suggested central bank intervention in the gold market before, at the meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Belgrade last autumn and again to foreign journalists in Geneva last December.

At the meeting of central bank governors in Basle last month, the issue was quickly disposed of once it became apparent that neither the French nor West German

central banks would support the idea.

This does not mean that Dr Leutwiler is entirely without supporters, although it is hard to imagine that proposals to sell gold from the reserves of his own bank would go down well with investors in Bonn. Close advisers of Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, have expressed particular concern about the way in which a sharply rising gold price might sow the seeds of inflation in the West German mind.

Frank Vogl writes: Silver prices have gone too high and are likely to fall, the price of gold has also reached unrealistic heights and may well fall, and grain prices in the futures market have been affected much in the longer term by President Carter's decision to limit exports to the Soviet Union.

These are some of the conclusions reached by experts at Chateaux Economiques Associates in an analysis of the economic consequences of the heightened American-Soviet political tension. The analysis indicates that the effects on inflation, exports and markets in the United States will be less than generally suggested.

Recent political events fueled speculative fever in the gold and silver markets but this would have little direct effect on the American economy. The rise in the silver price was "way out of line with underlying demand-supply trends".

The Chase experts predicted that the grain embargo would reduce agricultural exports by up to \$3,000m this year.

Manchester Liners stake sale agreed 'in principle'

By Peter Wainwright

Eurocanadian Shipholdings, where Canadian shipping entrepreneur Mr Frank Narby was until recently chief executive, has agreed in principle to sell its 37.6 per cent shareholding in Manchester Liners to a subsidiary of Canadian National Railways.

If the deal goes through it will signal the end of Mr Narby's grand design to merge Manchester Liners' North Atlantic container business with Eurocanadian's.

Mr Klaus Glusing, Eurocanadian's senior executive officer (containers) said: "It has become clear in recent months that our original project of ensuring the long term viability of Manchester Liners by merging their North Atlantic volume with our own container operation is no longer valid."

"In view of our expansion projects which include large new ships... I recommended to our board disposal of the Manchester Liners shareholding."

Mr Peter Twiss, Eurocanadian's senior executive officer (ships and investments) added: "Ever since we placed our first orders last year for our new generation 'conbulkers' (the 70,000 dwt ships), I have felt that it is difficult to justify our continued investment in Manchester Liners."

Furness is thought to welcome with caution the opportunity of working in Manchester Liners with Canadian National Railways, a big Manchester Liners customer.

But Mr Twiss's assertion that Furness itself had shown interest in disposing of its own Manchester Liners stake was considered mystifying.

On its own the transaction does not affect Eurocanadian's role in Furness Withy. To comply with a Monopolies Commission ruling Mr Narby has lowered his stake to just under 10 per cent. But the Office of Fair Trading would render this shareholding without a vote if Mr Narby tried to influence the Furness board.

Financial Editor, page 19

Payments of \$5m 'not disclosed'

From Frank Vogl

US Economics Correspondent

Washington, Jan 31

The Securities and Exchange Commission in the United States has accused Textron Incorporated of failing to disclose \$5.4m (about £2.7m) of overseas payments between 1971 and 1978.

Mr William Miller, now the United States Secretary of the Treasury, was chairman of Textron for most of that period. Textron has entered into a consent decree with the SEC and has agreed to an injunction on it imposed by the commission. Textron said it agreed to this for "failing to disclose material information concerning payments directly or indirectly to foreign government officials and employees."

These payments were allegedly made to the Africa and Asia by the Bell Helicopter division of Textron. The SEC investigation was sparked off by vague bribery allegations made at a United States Senate committee hearing two years ago, when Mr Miller was seeking Senate confirmation as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

Decline in UK textile industry 'unavoidable'

By John Huxley

An overall decline and loss of jobs in the textiles and clothing industry was bound to continue regardless of government action, Mr Cecil Parkinson, Minister of State at the Department of Trade, told businessmen in Manchester yesterday.

However, he said that difficulties facing the man-made fibres industry because of low-cost imports from the United States represented "a very special problem".

Curbs on the American imports, which benefit from artificially low energy prices, will be considered at a meeting of the EEC Council of Ministers in Brussels next week.

Mr Parkinson delivered a strong warning against further delay over action. "I can say that the time for consultation is over. Decisions have got to be made."

His statement will raise the hopes of man-made fibre producers who have been angered by rumours from Brussels that action will again be postponed. If it is the Government will come under strong pressure to take unilateral action.

Meanwhile, Mr Parkinson has promised that the Government will fight unfair textile trading practices wherever they occur, insist upon strict application of the existing Multi Fibre Arrangement (MFA) controls, and seek orderly arrangements for the accession of Spain and Portugal to the European Community.

There was no prospect of reducing imports but particular attention would be paid to securing acceptable rates of growth. "Controls on imports from the developing world will continue in some form, probably not significantly different structurally from the present MFA."

Mr Parkinson said the prospect for much of the textiles and clothing industry was one of real and lasting viability. "However, the process of restructuring, labour shakeouts and overcapacity in the industry has not ended and, regardless of what measures governments take or do not take, will not stop yet."

Fabrics factory closing: Bernard Wardle, the subject of a takeover bid from Birmingham and Midland Counties Trust, is to close its coated fabrics plant at Caernarvon and concentrate production at its Armadillo factory at Earby, near Colne, Lancashire. About 220 jobs will be lost.

The cutback in coated fabrics production has been prompted largely by the decline in demand from the motor vehicle industry.

Derek Harris writes: Britain will not bring in temporary restrictions on textile imports from Hongkong, Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade, said in London yesterday on return from his Far East tour.

Britain would abide by MFA although the Government recognized the difficulties of the British textile industry with its unemployment problem.

like the Office of Fair Trading (OFT)—will need extra staff to cope with the expanded roles envisaged in the Competition Bill.

The Price Commission was meanwhile clearing up investigation work; an article in the *Financial Times* detailing the commission's history also filled the gap. By October the commission was down to 19 civil servants.

So far the OFT has taken only two civil servants and the Monopolies Commission has a nucleus of about dozen ex-Price Commission senior staff. Of four under-secretaries at the Price Commission, not all of whom were career civil servants, two have gone back to Whitehall and two have made redundant. One of the redundant under-secretaries has been recruited into a Whitehall department.

Some of the reassigned civil servants have not dropped rank in moving away from the Price Commission. Others have had to accept a hazard of improving one's status during secondment. Some, particularly those who have been away from their original departments for long periods, have been retired one or two years early.

Derek Harris

Out of more than five hundred staff only a dozen see the last act

Price Commission faces the final curtain

At Market Towers, the 21-storey office complex overlooking Nine Elms near London's Vauxhall Bridge, once-bustling Price Commission show only a flicker of life.

The commission was declared moribund by the Tory Government shortly after it took office. Disembodiment, which was to prove a painful business for some, started even before the beginning of last August when most commission members including Mr Charles Williams, the chairman, left.

Death of the commission will not be legal until the Competition Bill is written into the statute book in about a couple of months' time.

Once spread around 13 floors of the building, the commission is now down to a few rooms where a dozen people see out the twilight period. They include Mr Leslie Pincott, chairman, Mr Roger Opie, deputy chairman, and Sir Nick Larmour.

Various records are still being sorted out, some of them are destined for destruction and others, of commercially sensitive material will be filed in secret for 30 years.

At its peak the commission had a staff complement of 560 with 15 members, including three deputy chairmen. The



Mr Leslie Pincott: chairman of the dismembered Commission.



Mr Roger Opie: twilight period for once bustling office.

only full-time member was Mr Williams who announced his new appointment as chairman of the Henry Ansbacher merchant bank in December.

There were 536 staff at the commission last May: they were a mixture of seconded civil servants, directly recruited senior staff at professional level and other directly recruited grades. Out of the 536 people 351 were employed directly and faced the sack.

A resettlement unit was set up to help find jobs but immediately after the break-up only 113 were believed to have been successful.

Almost all those finding new

jobs were junior staff and more senior personnel were known to be struggling to get adequate re-employment. Those in their 40s who had been at the commission for up to five years and had moved up the ladder appeared to be having the biggest problems.

The difficulties are indicated by the numbers who are only now writing in for such administrative details as the transfer of pension rights to new jobs.

Of the 185 civil servants at the commission, 107 had been reassigned to other departments at the end of July. Some of the remainder were due to go to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission which—

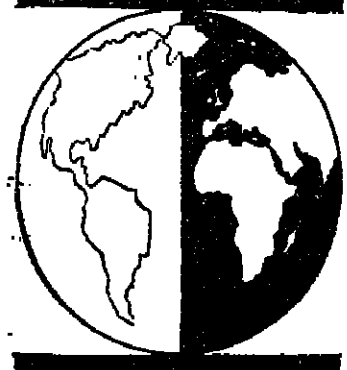
The British Petroleum Company Limited
Ordinary Shares of 25p each
Offer for Sale by the Bank of England
on behalf of H.M. Government
Final Instalment Due 6th February 1980

The Bank of England wish to remind holders of Letters of Acceptance that the final instalment of £2.13 per Share MUST BE PAID BY 3 P.M. ON 6TH FEBRUARY. Cheques for the amounts due, made payable to the Bank of England and crossed "Not negotiable—BP Shares", must be forwarded, with the LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE, TO THE APPROPRIATE RECEIVING BANK WHOSE NAME AND ADDRESS APPEARS IN THE BOX ON THE RIGHT-HAND SIDE OF PAGE 1 OF LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE.

Registration of Renunciation
 The attention of holders of renounced Letters of Acceptance, i.e., those with Form X completed or marked "Original duly renounced", is drawn to instruction 5 on page 3 of the Letter. The removal of United Kingdom exchange controls means that the declaration at the foot of Form Y on page 4 need no longer be made. Accordingly it may be deleted when Form Y is signed prior to lodgment of fully paid Letters for registration of renunciation on or before 3 p.m. on 20th February.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises	
Andriotic	1p to 8p
Churchbury Est	15p to 46p
De Beers Ind	50p to 900p
Hampton Gold	17p to 317p
Hill & Smith	8p to 51p
Falls	



\$1,500m credits sought by Turkey

A Turkish delegation is to leave Ankara on Saturday for Bonn and Washington for talks with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. This follows last week's announcement of the "package of economic measures" to be taken by the conservative minority government.

The aim of the visit is to obtain credits of about \$1,500m (£650m) to help the ailing Turkish economy until the medium-term benefits from the measures are felt in about a year.

The delegation, which will include the governor of the central bank and the head of the treasury, will be led by Mr. Korkut Ozal, who devised the measures which herald a more liberal economic policy for Turkey, opening it up to foreign capital in an unprecedented way.

New Hoesch furnace

Estel has given approval to a DM550m (£134m) restructuring plan for its West German subsidiary, Hoesch-Hüttenwerke, involving the replacement of three Siemens-Martin open hearth furnaces by a modern continuous cast blast furnace.

German car output

West German car production will fall by as much as 10 per cent in 1980, according to Herr Horst Backmann, president of the automobile industry association. But improved export prospects will soften the effects for German vehicle producers of a downturn in the economy.

Norway oil target

Norway's annual production ceiling of 90 million tonnes of oil and gas equivalents remains unchanged in a government White Paper submitted in Parliament on February 8, but it is unlikely production in the 1980s will exceed 70 million tonnes.

Toyota changes policy

Toyota, Japan's largest car maker, and its sales arm are considering a reduction in knock-down production of passenger cars in Portugal and Ireland because restrictions on car imports are being relaxed.

Peru loan moves

Peru is to raise about \$1,000m in credits for mining, transport and agricultural projects in the wake of the nation's economic recovery, Señor Javier Silva Rute, the finance minister, announced.

US budget fears

Fears that President Carter's projected budget deficit of \$16,000m for fiscal 1981 could nearly double to \$30,000m were voiced in the House Budget Committee.

Belgian production up

Belgian industrial production rose by 1.8 per cent in November compared with October, but was down 0.4 per cent on the previous year.

Danish decline

Danish industry is forecasting a decline in the first quarter of 1980 compared with the last quarter of 1979. Exports and incoming orders from home and abroad will fall.

Hoechst raises prices

Hoechst is to raise its European "Hoechst" fluoroplastic prices by between 10 and 15 per cent in February because of increases in raw material and energy costs.

Middle East growth

The Middle East will have the fastest growth in the world this year because of its oil revenue, in contrast to the West which is sliding into recession, according to the Committee for Middle East Trade.

New chairman tackles problem facing America's largest steel company

US Steel's losses signify turnaround

US Steel, the largest American steelmaker, ended 1979 awash in red ink, the result of the November decision to close all or part of 16 plants and to lose about 13,000 jobs.

The red ink is good news to industry experts who have long argued that US Steel needs to make large economies to restore its operations. The red ink indicates that the retrenchment is under way, and that Mr. William R. Roesch is firmly in control of the steel operations.

Mr. Roesch, 54, was a coalmine mechanic and he rose to head two large steel companies before he became president and chief operating officer of US Steel last year. He is overhauling the company's steelmaking operations.

The plant closures are only the most visible part of his plans, which include a restructuring of lines of authority, a softening of the company's bitter resistance to environmental regulations, and emphasis on the quality of steel products rather than on their quantity.

Customers are sceptical that US Steel, which recently has been emphasizing diversification, will commit the resources necessary to improve significantly its steel operations. Many observers believe that the company's biggest problem will be overcoming the ingrained attitudes that got US Steel into trouble.

"There's an attitude in the steel industry that says, 'if it worked last year, it will work this year,'" says an industry economist, "and US Steel personifies that attitude."

From 1974 to 1978, when the steel

industry's average return on equity was 10.1 per cent, US Steel's was only 8.6 per cent.

Although US Steel is by far the largest American steelmaker, with more than 20 per cent of the domestic market, its plants are the oldest in the industry and its productivity lags behind the rest of the industry.

Mr. Charles Bradford, an analyst at Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, calculates that during the five years to 1978 US Steel's employment costs in steel averaged about 40 per cent of steel sales. That is better than America's second largest steelmaker, Bethlehem Steel Corp., which has an average of 42 per cent, but as much worse than the 28 per cent to 34 per cent range of other steelmakers.

The root of US Steel's problems seems to be a long standing resistance to change. As the economic and political circumstances facing the steel industry have altered over the past 20 years, US Steel has failed to adapt as well as other steelmakers. That is why many observers see Mr. Roesch as the key to US Steel's recovery.

He has already changed US Steel's attitude towards environmental regulations. Meeting environmental standards has been the steel industry's biggest problem in the past decade: cleaning up steel mills is technically difficult and expensive. None of the large steelmakers has moved quickly to comply with environmental regulations over the past 10 years, but US Steel's opposition was particularly bitter.

Settling some of the company's differ-

ences with the EPA enabled Mr. Roesch to undertake, in the second quarter of 1979, a plant-by-plant study of US Steel's facilities. The result of that study was the November closures.

The move will rid US Steel of unprofitable operations; it will allow the company to make better use of the surviving facilities and to concentrate future capital spending on modernizing plants. US Steel has also abandoned its habit of ignoring foreign technological innovations.

The example of the company's "invent-it-here" syndrome, most often cited by industrialists as the design and construction in the early 1970s of a big blast furnace at US Steels Gary, Ind., works.

The Japanese steel industry had been building and operating such furnaces for some time, but US Steel apparently sought only minimal advice from the Japanese before designing and building the number 13 blast furnace at Gary.

But last summer, Mr. Roesch called in experts from Nippon Kikan KK, one of Japan's largest steelmakers, to look at the furnace and suggest improvements.

After six months of rebuilding that cost nearly \$100m the furnace was restarted. Once it is broken in, US Steel predicts, it will produce 7,500 tons of iron a day. The company also signed a contract recently with Sumitomo Metal Industries of Japan that calls for Sumitomo to provide technology to help US Steel's ailing plate and pipe mills in Baytown, Texas.

Douglas R. Sease
AP-DOW JONES

New Govan Shipbuilders production targets

By Peter Hill

New production targets are to be negotiated at Govan Shipbuilders in an attempt to raise productivity and enable the yard to secure new orders.

Senior executives of British Shipbuilders are working on the new targets, which will be the subject of negotiation with workers. Mr. Eric Mackie, the new chairman of Govan Shipbuilders, disclosed yesterday at a press conference that if the company were to achieve its financial targets it would require the full cooperation of the entire labour force.

"I did not come here to close Govan down but to make Govan work, and I am going to pull out every stop to do that," said Mr. Mackie, who was appointed after the unexpected dismissal of Mr. Archie Gilchrist, the previous chairman.

The company has two of its Cardiff-class bulk carriers on order and is completing work on six of the ships placed with the yard in the controversial Anglo-Polish shipbuilding deal.

Arctic-class ships are due to be delivered by May and all are at present on schedule.

Mr. Mackie reported that Govan was seeking orders from Hongkong, Greece and Canada covering a range of ship types from bulk carriers and products carriers to liquefied gas tankers and ferries. The company also plans to bid for engine conversion contracts on the basis that many shipowners with steam turbine vessels are now beginning to consider the possibility of converting propulsion units to diesel power because of rising energy costs.

Meanwhile British shipbuilding expertise is being used to promote the development of shipbuilding in Mexico.

A. & P. Appledore International, the British shipyard consultancy company, has been appointed lead consultant for the development of a major new shipyard at Veracruz, which is costing \$100m (nearly £45m) and will employ 3,200 workers.

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GARFORD-LILLEY INDUSTRIES LTD

INTERIM REPORT

The Directors announce the unaudited results for the half-year ended 30th September, 1979, as follows:

	Half year to 30.9.79	Half year to 30.9.78
Turnover	2,876,562	2,308,765
Group Profit, before taxation	240,355	193,225
Taxation	124,985	100,477
Profit, after taxation	115,370	92,748
Earnings per share	1.75p	1.41p

The Directors have declared an Interim Dividend in respect of the year ending 31st March, 1980, of 0.25p a share (1979-0.175p), amounting to £10,482, payable on 15th March, 1980, to shareholders registered at close of business on 26th February, 1980. The interim dividend has been increased in order to reduce the disparity between the interim and the final, and does not imply an increase in the total distributable profits for the year, which will be considered when the final results are known.

The results for the first half of the current year are encouraging in respect of all activities, and might have pointed to a very satisfactory increase in profits for the full year. However, both the engineers' and the steelworkers' strikes must have some indirect adverse effect on operations in the second half, and whilst the Plastick and Woodworking Divisions did well in the period under review, it may not be possible to maintain the same progress because of the unsettled conditions prevailing, particularly in the consumer trade.

Because of these circumstances it would be unwise to forecast how the Group will fare at the end of the financial year, but the Directors hope that, in spite of the many problems, the steady trend of progress of recent years will be maintained.

Customs and Excise complains of gross understaffing

The Customs and Excise is finding it increasingly difficult to fulfil its functions, according to its 70th annual report, published yesterday under the chairmanship of Mr. Douglas A. Lovelock. The report is unambiguous in emphasizing that "these difficulties will be increased by the Government's decision to reduce expenditure on the Civil Service, which has required a searching examination of all the department's tasks."

The report continues: "This may lead to a reduction in some less essential tasks and, in particular, it may not be practicable in future to meet all trade requests for new or enhanced facilities which would require additional staff."

The department is in no doubt that its 28,870 employees are grossly understaffed in its traditional areas of smuggling prevention and also in new ones, recently acquired, for example, its responsibility for the collection of VAT.

In the more traditional area of smuggling the high value of consumer items, particularly stereos, has encouraged a new spate of customs evasion. The report says: "We continue to detect a large number of attempts by private individuals to smuggle a wide variety of goods of which hi-fi equipment, jewelry and furs remain predominant items."

Although the report refers to the period between March 78-79, before the erratic behaviour of gold's attraction as a traditional item for the smuggler has not diminished. According to the report there were frequent occurrences of cases involving the smuggling of gold ingots, computer parts, antiques, musical instruments, tobacco products and spirits.

Although the new technology products are novel smuggling items the imagination of the smuggler has been tested in virtually every area of the department. The report lists 230 two-way radio transmitters, 352 flick knives, counterfeit coins, and a number of live animals and birds among seizures of other prohibited goods.

The tax raised by the Customs and Excise from alcohol, betting and tobacco still continues to be the major source of income for the Government, bringing in more than £5,000m in the year 78-79, almost 40 per cent of the total revenue from indirect taxation.

Another principal source of revenue was VAT. The report says that under the new regulations for VAT—where the ceiling on turnover was raised from £8,500 to £10,000—14,000 traders were deregistered.

VAT arrears totalled £3,350,991, resulting in 107 prosecutions and 103 convictions. Over the year the prosecutions against traders for failing to make VAT returns increased by 15 per cent to 5,415 cases, of which only 12 were not convicted.

Despite the evasions the total Customs and Excise revenue increased by 12.1 per cent over the previous year to a total of £13,780.2m at an administrative cost of £219.6m or 1.59p for every £1 of net revenue.

Adela Investment doubts reflected on Eurobond market

From Darryl Delamade, Hamburg, Jan 31

The Deutsche mark Eurobond market reacted today to the announcement from Adela Investment Company of a financial reorganization which will include the cooperation of the creditors.

Adela, which promotes industrial developments in Latin America, has a DM700m Eurobond outstanding with three years to run. A German business newspaper suggested that a default by Adela on the bond could cast a cloud of doubt on Latin American borrowers and the Eurobond market in general.

Dresdner Bank quickly issued a statement today that it had received assurances from Adela that the public bond issues (Adela has a floating rate dollar issue outstanding as well as the Deutsche mark issue) would be unaffected by the reorganization. Payment of interest and principal were to follow schedule.

Dealers reported the market generally softer on the report and Adela dropped a point to 97.25 (coupon 8 per cent). Most dealers played down the possibility of a more serious reaction but the case points up investor jitters due to oil price rises and political tension.

Dealers generally find it illogical that Adela's troubles should reflect on other South American issues but it remains to be proved that Adela's loan problems lie in bad management and do not indicate a wider-ranging payments problem.

It has been clear for some time that Adela was in difficulties.

CBI chief criticizes 'buy British' campaigns

By Peter Hill

Industrial Editor

Defensive marketing campaigns, similar to British Leyland's recently launched "Buy British" drive came under fire yesterday from Sir John Greenborough, president of the Confederation of British Industry.

"A lot of people are moving towards buy British campaigns. I would say to them a strong word. Instead I would like to see British industry launching a campaign directed towards making and selling British."

Sir John, who was speaking at a luncheon organized by the Anglo-German Chamber of Industry and Commerce in London, said there was nothing fundamentally wrong with British business, but he stressed that a fundamental change in attitude was required from the boardroom to the shop floor.

He appealed for an end to reference to the two sides of industry and its replacement by a committed team. Government policies had provided industry with greater freedoms where motivation and incentives had become the bywords and industry had to show that anything wrong was capable of change.

However, change would not be a painless experience—as the current strike at the British Steel Corporation illustrated.

Referring to the latest trends to emerge from the CBI's monitoring of pay settlements, he said the average of 13.7 per cent settlements was far too high without adding to production, although the range of settlements covered those between 5 per cent and over 20 per cent.

"There is no mileage to be made out of this terrible steel strike, it is costing the ESC £10m a week. The steelworkers are making a noose for themselves by throwing away this year's pay rises in return for next year's job losses and the longer it continues the more jobs will be lost elsewhere," he said.

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Universities' research role must not be endangered

From the General Secretary of the Association of University Teachers

Sir, Professor Alexander's letter on university engineering education (January 23) commented on the AUT's reported reaction to the Finniston Report. I am afraid that the necessarily compressed report in your news columns could have given rise to a misunderstanding of the AUT's attitude.

We start with the fundamental proposition that although educating people for the professions is one of the historic roles of universities, as such importance should be given to the universities' research role, in that they represent almost the only basic research institutions in the United Kingdom across all disciplines.

On the professional training side there is nothing very much in the Finniston Report that gives rise to a great deal of official concern of the universities in that syllabi, facilities, length of courses are matters which are the subject of constant change and are areas where given the financial resources universities are always willing to respond to the needs of industry and the community.

We rejected the explicit or implied criticism of the Finniston Report of the universities since, as far as I am aware, if the engineering professions, industry and the Government, in its manpower planning had, over the years, said exactly what was wanted we would not have been backward in providing it given that the necessary funding was available.

Arising from Finniston, the

main difficulty as we see it is that on the one hand the teaching of maths, physics and engineering science is depressed both quantitatively and qualitatively in the schools, for a variety of reasons, causing an insufficiency of engineering students of the right calibre, and this is linked with industries' failure to provide the right remuneration and status to professional engineers. (What could be more apposite than the fact that in the week that the Finniston Report was published, the Civil Service Professional Engineers received a pay award from arbitration that depressed their position even more dramatically in salary terms, than hitherto in comparison with the Administrative Civil Service?)

The whole thrust of the Finniston Report, quite rightly, from its point of view, was the supply of the right kind of engineers, of the appropriate calibre, to industry and the economy.

We, in the universities, while giving due credit to this aim cannot afford this to take place at the expense of the basic fundamental research role and what our ears tell us that with inadequate extra funding (and one cannot see the Government providing much more money in present circumstances) there will be a corresponding diminution of resources available to no less important disciplines.

Further, extra burdens will be placed on our engineering people to fulfil the Finniston vocational educational demands at the expense of their important fundamental research that

must continue to take place if this country is to continue to lead the world in engineering science and technology.

May I finally make one short point? One cannot help but be a little doubtful about the intentions of government in respect of Finniston. Twelve years ago the Swann report covered a lot of the same ground as Finniston and nothing has happened since. This seems to be the fate of so many reports of the recent past.

Yours sincerely,
LAURIE SAPPER,
General Secretary,
Association of University Teachers.

United House,
1 Pembroke Road,
London W11 3HJ.

From Dr C. C. Butler
Sir, Although I cannot speak for every one of my engineering colleagues who do not appear to be less than properly proud of their profession in spite of Professor Kurti's assertion to the contrary (January 31). He is also, I fear, misinformed about the institutions which have not dropped technology from their title.

Cranfield Institute of Technology is not alone. Fifty miles further up the M1 Professor Kurti will find Loughborough University of Technology, an institution of which I am honoured to preside. A former college of advanced technology which retains its full title and fully intends to go on doing so. Yours faithfully,
CLIFFORD BUTLER,
Vice-Chancellor,
Loughborough University of Technology.

Training of accountants

From the President, the Association of Certified Accountants

Sir, I naturally welcome the views expressed by the 100 Group in their report "Training and Development of Finance Managers for Industry and Commerce" (January 30).

Their belief that would-be accountants should be able, and indeed encouraged, to acquire their professional training and experience other than as articulated clerks with firms in public practice is the one which 75 years ago prompted the setting up of the Association of Certified Accountants.

Today, we account for 40 per cent of those registering as students of any of the six chartered accountancy bodies each year and 25 per cent of the annual growth in new members of the profession.

In common with the other five bodies the majority of our members are in industry, commerce or the public sector—not in public practice. The three chartered bodies which do not require their students to serve under articles already operate the type of approved outside studies, practising offices which is now recommended by the 100 Group. In

January 31.

We believe that such a move would be very much in the public interest as well as that of the present and future members of the accountancy profession. We are quite sure that it would better serve those who employ the greater part of our respective memberships.

Yours faithfully,
AMORY PAKENHAM-WALSH,
President,
The Association of Certified Accountants,
29 Lincoln's Inn Fields,
London WC2A 3EE.

Civil servants' pensions

From Mr C. L. Fox

Sir, Mr. Michael Meacher, being a self-proclaimed politician, is concerned (January 26) with "the richest 1 per cent" of retired civil servants. Retired hoi polloi, on the other hand, are concerned with all civil servants' pensions. No one would mind civil servants whatever their rank receiving indexed pensions if the rest of us could by the age of, say, 60 index-linked government annuities.

Officials of the Civil Service unions are forever proclaiming that their members' pensions cannot be unfair because (a) the index-linked increases were calculated by the Government Actuary and (b) the recipients have paid for them. Is it the same Government Actuary who has calculated that the index-linked "granny" bonds (carrying no interest) shall be limited to the derisory sum of £1,200 per person? And as for (b) the "grannies", too, would be prepared to pay for index-linked annuities.

It is high time that the surcharge was abolished for those over the age of 60 (thus encouraging more people to retire and more jobs to be made available) and the umbrella of index-linking provided for all those who, like the civil servants, are prepared to pay for it.

Yours sincerely,
C. L. FOX,
Heathrow, The Ridges,
Fincham Road,
Berkshire RG11 3SU,
January 26.

Tired of British Rail's excuses

From Miss Deirdre Dashwood-Quick

Sir, I happened to notice in The Times (January 29) an article about British Rail aiming to cut back their manpower by 30,000 by 1983. As it is, at the moment, their service is far from reliable due to the shortage of staff. I wonder what it will be like in 1983? How can they justify these cuts when nearly every day there are train delays, shortages of carriages, due to the reason stated above?

They have already increased their tickets by 20 per cent. Why should the public

have to pay such high prices to get to work, invariably arriving late, travelling on dirty trains and feeling rather harassed after enduring the hassle of travelling by British Rail from home to work?

It is about time they pulled their socks up, because people like me are becoming a little tired of the petty excuses they give morning and evening to cover up for poor effort they put into this service.

Yours faithfully,
DEIRDRE DASHWOOD-QUICK,
20 Cranborne Gardens,
London SW14 2YT.
Essex RM14 2YT.
January 29.

PO's 'somebody Barlow'

From Mr T. V. Harts

Sir, On Saturday I had occasion to write to the chairman of the Post Office, so I dialled 100 and asked the operator for the name of the chairman.

Her prompt reply was "Tom Jackson". Having told her, most respectfully, that Mr Jackson was the operator offered to pass me on to somebody else who might know. The same question from me brought the same reply from operator number two.

However, she offered to find

Brontosaurus and the motor car

From Mr Arthur Minton

Sir, A car manufacturer occasionally takes a whole page in The Times to advertise its product and states that "Arguably the worst-designed creature of all time, the Brontosaurus, literally ate itself out of existence."

The advertiser also claims that it could not venture out of the water on to dry land without collapsing under its own weight. Neither can the whale.

I write as a layman, but I understand that the Diplodocus, Brachiosaurus and Brontosaurus were vegetarian, amphibious dinosaurs evolving about 200 million years ago. They reigned on earth for about 135 million years to disappear suddenly, due, some think, to an adverse change in climatic conditions. Man, it appears, has evolved over the last two million years and judging from his behaviour may not survive much longer.

Has the march of the wrong type of energy—nuclear, on the apparent facts the "worst designed creature of all times" survived perhaps fifty to seventy times longer than has mankind so far?

Allied gambles on Scotland

John Huxley

Kenneth Owen

Experienced last winter, the outlook is now more favourable, and our recent profits for the first time.

***The Secretary of The Proprietors of
The London SE1 2PJ.***

Experienced last winter, the outlook is now more favourable, and our recent profits for the first time.

***The Secretary of The Proprietors of
The London SE1 2PJ.***

Ross Davies

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Tobacco group hit by exchange fluctuations

Exchange rate differences had a marked effect on profits and turnover during the year at British American Tobacco, the BAT Industries subsidiary.

Turnover declined from £3,748m to £3,458m and attributable profits from £140m to £96m in the six months to September 30, 1979. The currency fluctuations reduced turnover by £21m and net profit attributable to BATs by £12m.

Although cigarette sales continued to increase, profits declined slightly because of lower margins on United Kingdom exports, and the high cost of establishing a foothold in the United Kingdom domestic market. Sales and profits improved in Asia and Africa, and the German home improvement subsidiary also made a significant contribution.

Another BAT Industries subsidiary, Wiggins Teape, the papermaker, improved pre-tax profits by 27 per cent to £54.5m and turnover by 11.3 per cent to £514m during the same period. The printing and writing sectors were particularly successful despite strong competition from imports and losses at the Fort William pulp mill.

A strike at Idem Carbonless paper in South Wales hit profits severely but the group's continental interests showed substantial increases.



The Rank Hovis MacDougall AGM heard a forecast yesterday from Mr Joseph Rank, chairman (pictured on the left, talking to Mr P. W. Reynolds, the managing director), that first-half profits would be considerably improved. The year has started well for this flour, foods and bakery group

The group's main wage settlements have been concluded and it has increased the price of bread and flour sufficiently to offset the increase in wheat costs and wages.

In the year to December 1, pre-tax profits improved from £31.1m to £32.6m.

Diamond prices to be increased

By Michael Prest

The Central Selling Organisation, the marketing arm of De Beers, will increase the price of rough stones of one carat and more from the next 'slight' or sale on February 18. Revenue is expected to go up by about 12 per cent.

The move is a response to speculative and investment buying of the larger stones in recent months. While about 90 per cent of jewellery uses stones of under one carat, there has been noticeable upward pressure on the bigger diamonds for the same reasons

that gold and silver have soared.

De Beers is always anxious to maintain its hold on the market. After a scare two years ago when intense speculation, buying, particularly from Israel, nearly sent the market out of control, the company has kept a wary eye on any signs of heavy buying beyond normal trading.

The last price increases took effect from the September sight in 1979. The overall rise in revenue then was 13 per cent. Officially, prices are never revealed, and are in fact a little

misleading because individual stones vary so much in size and quality.

But the average 13 per cent figure conceals the fact that prices were not increased on the smaller stones, indicating that the larger ones may have gone up by as much as 25 per cent.

Simple inflation has also prompted the latest increase. In 1979 De Beers's dollar profits rose by only 1.8 per cent to \$2,598m, against an annual rise of 46 per cent between 1976 and 1978. Expressed in rand, profits fell by 1.2 per cent last year.

FFI calls a halt to Eurosterling issues

Finance for Industry has effectively declared a closed season on fresh Eurosterling bond issues until it has completed the setting up of an offshore financing vehicle in Holland.

The establishment of an off-shore subsidiary follows the United Kingdom Inland Revenue's decision earlier this month requiring British companies making new Eurobond issues from within the United Kingdom to pay interest after tax.

FFI was considering a direct Eurosterling issue in the region of £20m this month, but delay in setting up the offshore vehicle, probably to be registered in Rotterdam, means that the issue has been shelved, the board said.

Mr Donald Clarke, the group's assistant general manager in charge of finance, said: "We cannot now make an issue until we have the Dutch company set up." The Inland Revenue's decision means direct United Kingdom sterling bond issues will no longer prove attractive to investors, but "none of the problems or cost involved in setting up the Dutch company are such to put us off this sector of the market", Mr Clarke said.

The group was considering an issue at the beginning of the month since the market seemed to pick up.

Borrowings rise at Lonsdale

By Our Financial Staff

An increase in borrowings, and subsequent rise in interest charges, has left printing to office equipment group Lonsdale Universal with a profits shortfall at the year end.

At the trading level, profits rose by a cent to £2.4m but pre-tax they fell from a previous £1.6m to £1.4m on a turnover of £6.5m higher at £39.5m.

However, the chairman Mr Norman Ramsay admits that the level of borrowings was the main worry during the year. In the 12-month period they rose from a net £4.1m to almost £5m, including a new £1.5m loan of 60 per cent of shareholders' funds.

At present Lonsdale is involved in negotiations to sell its six printing outlets and expects to raise around £1m from the freeholds and leaseholds. This money will be used initially to reduce borrowings back to the £4m level.

The decision to withdraw from the printing side results from the low profit margins it receives on the cash invested. Elsewhere the office equipment, stationery and supplies division, the largest in the group, increased its contribution marginally to £1.4m. Profit margins here amount to 8.5 per cent.

The book-selling division, which will mean that shareholders and senior staff of AID will effectively gain control of 71 per cent of United Rubber, its name will then be changed to Allied International Designers Ltd and quoted under the 163 (2) Stock Exchange market.

United Rubber is buying AID for £650,000 with 6.5 million shares.

helped by a first-time contribution from the Australian side, only just bettered last year's profits with a £2.6m total. The Australian side contributed around 60 per cent of the profit and the chairman is expected to announce a further expansion in that country in the annual report and accounts.

A final dividend of 5p gross gives shareholders a total for the year of 7.4p, a rise of a fifth on the previous amount. The shares, which dipped 2p to 38p yesterday, traded at almost 5 times fully taxed earnings and yielded 12.7 per cent.

Drought delays tea profits

turnover £600,000 higher at £12.3m.

However, the management accounts for the whole of 1979 indicate that profits will be similar to last year's £5.8m despite the strength of the pound which has reduced results in sterling terms.

The figures include a first-time contribution from specialist print group Joseph

Mason bought in October 1978 for £2.3m cash. Part of this money came from a £1m medium-term loan from FCI on a 13.5 per cent fixed rate and this is the bulk of the group's borrowings.

The shares, which dipped 2p to 151p yesterday, yielded a prospective 8.9 per cent on a forecast total dividend of 13.5p gross.

by current chairman, Mr James Pilditch.

His client list includes American Express, BAT Industries, Bechtel and Unilever. It launched Allied Breweries into the fast food business and designed the packaging for a range of Yardley toiletries. Profits last year were £110,000

Reverse takeover by design group

Allied International Designers, a private group which shaped the Leyland Routemaster bus, is making a reverse takeover for shell company United Rubber and Coffee Plantations (1932).

United Rubber is buying AID for £650,000 with 6.5 million shares.

shares which will mean that shareholders and senior staff of AID will effectively gain control of 71 per cent of United Rubber, its name will then be changed to Allied International Designers Ltd and quoted under the 163 (2) Stock Exchange market.

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United Rubber is buying AID for £650,000 with 6.5 million shares.

Reardon Smith expects second-half improvement

Despite a sharp downturn at the half-way stage, Cardiff-based shipping group Reardon Smith is looking forward to going back into the black in the second half although it is unlikely to be out of the red for the full year.

Trading profits fell from £1m to £595,000 while turnover rose slightly from £10.3m to £11.2m in the six months to September 30, 1979. But the group pointed out that the 1978 interim results included the sale of a 53 per cent share in an oil rig which otherwise would have produced £313,000 trading profit.

The share price, which fell 1p before the announcement, went back to 69p during the day.

The board said that since the loan repayments on the rig were higher than the depreciation rate and interest rates have increased since 1978, cash

flow has improved as a result of the sale.

Reasons for the group's difficulties in the first half were due to its inability to take full advantage of increased freight levels because of forward commitments. The weakness of the dollar, increase in bunker costs, port charges, storing and general running costs all took their toll. Exchange losses were £120,000 compared with a £12,000 gain.

But Mr Charles Chatterton, the chairman, said that the second half would show considerable improvement, providing there was no material change in the board's assumptions, and should show a profit after depreciation.

Reardon has further deferred its loan capital repayments until the end of 1980. Borrowings currently stand at £16m. There is again no interim dividend as a result of loan terms.

Foreign exchange report

An unconfirmed report that Russia has plans to withdraw from Afghanistan at an appropriate time gave the dollar a boost yesterday.

Some short positions were closed, and adverse factors like America's big trade gap made no impact on sentiment.

The pound also strengthened, reaching 2.700 against the dollar

before closing half a cent up at 2.650, while its currency basket level improved to 71.8 from 71.7.

The Swiss franc dipped to 1.6325 (1.6195), and other European currencies to weaker dollar terms were the D mark, 1.7443 (1.7353) and French franc 4.07875 (4.0630).

The yen moved narrowly to end a touch better at 238.25, compared with its previous dollar close of 239.40.

Sterling Spot and Forward

	1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months
New York	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500
London	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500
Frankfurt	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500
Paris	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500
Geneva	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500
Basel	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500
Brussels	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500
Amsterdam	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500
Antwerp	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500
Luxembourg	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500
Madrid	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500
Barcelona	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500
Valencia	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500
Bilbao	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500
Seville	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500
Granada	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500
Malaga	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500
Cadiz	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500
San Sebastian	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500
Pamplona	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500
Burgos	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500
Vitoria	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500
León	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500
Salamanca	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500
Ávila	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500
Segovia	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500
Burgos	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500
Vitoria	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500
León	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500
Salamanca	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500
Ávila	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500
Segovia	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500	2.6500

Effective exchange rate compared to December 21 1979 was 1.171

Source: Reuters

Forward rates are quoted for 1980

Forward rates are quoted for 1980

Forward rates are quoted for 1980

Forward rates are quoted for 1980

Forward rates are quoted for 1980

Forward rates are quoted for 1980

Forward rates are quoted for 1980

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Forward rates are quoted for 1980

Forward rates are quoted for 1980

Dollar Spot Rates

	1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months
New York	1.171	1.171	1.171	1.171
London	1.171	1.171	1.171	1.171
Frankfurt	1.171	1.171	1.171	1.171
Paris	1.171	1.171	1.171	1.171
Geneva	1.171	1.171	1.171	1.171
Basel	1.171	1.171	1.171	1.171
Brussels	1.171	1.171	1.171	1.171
Amsterdam	1.171	1.171	1.171	1.171
Antwerp	1.171	1.171	1.171	1.171
Luxembourg	1.171	1.171	1.171	1.171
Madrid	1.171	1.171	1.171	1.171
Barcelona	1.171	1.171	1.171	1.171
Valencia	1.171	1.171	1.171	1.171
Bilbao	1.171	1.171	1.171	1.171
Seville	1.171	1.171	1.171	1.171
Granada	1.171	1.171	1.171	1.171
Malaga	1.171	1.171	1.171	1.171
Cadiz	1.171	1.171	1.171	1.171
San Sebastian	1.171	1.171	1.171	1.171
Pamplona	1.171	1.171	1.171	1.171
Burgos	1.171	1.171	1.171	1.171
Vitoria	1.171	1.171	1.171	1.171
León	1.171	1.171	1.171	1.171
Salamanca	1.171	1.171	1.171	1.171
Ávila	1.171	1.171	1.171	1.171
Segovia	1.171	1.171	1.171	1.171
Burgos	1.171	1.171	1.171	1.171
Vitoria	1.171	1.171	1.171	1.171
León	1.171	1.171	1.171	1.171
Salamanca	1.171	1.171	1.171	1.171
Ávila	1.171	1.171	1.171	1.171
Segovia	1.171	1.171	1.171	1.171

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Forward rates are quoted for 1980

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	17%
Barclays Bank	17%
BCCI Bank	17%
Consolidated Credits	17%
C. Hoare & Co.	17%
Lloyds Bank	17%
London Mercantile	17%
Midland Bank	17%
Nat Westminster	17%
Rossminster	17%
TSB	17%
Williams and Glyn's	17%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 15%, up to £25,000 17%, over £25,000 15%.

MARKET REPORTS

COPPER was steady after a slight rise. Cash with bank, 21.25-21.30; three months, 21.30-21.35; six months, 21.35-21.40; one year, 21.40-21.45. Tin, 21.40-21.45. Lead, 21.45-21.50. Zinc, 21.50-21.55. Nickel, 21.55-21.60. Manganese, 21.60-21.65. Iron, 21.65-21.70. Steel, 21.70-21.75. Aluminium, 21.75-21.80. Magnesium, 21.80-21.85. Potassium, 21.85-21.90. Sodium, 21.90-21.95. Ammonium, 21.95-22.00. Sulfur, 22.00-22.05. Phosphorus, 22.05-22.10. Nitrogen, 22.10-22.15. Carbon, 22.15-22.20. Silicon, 22.20-22.25. Boron, 22.25-22.30. Fluorine, 22.30-22.35. Chlorine, 22.35-22.40. Bromine, 22.40-22.45. Iodine, 22.45-22.50. Barium, 22.50-22.55. Strontium, 22.55-22.60. Calcium, 22.60-22.65. Magnesium, 22.65-22.70. Potassium, 22.70-22.75. Sodium, 22.75-22.80. Ammonium, 22.80-22.85. Sulfur, 22.85-22.90. Phosphorus, 22.90-22.95. Nitrogen, 22.95-23.00. Carbon, 23.00-23.05. Silicon, 23.05-23.10. Boron, 23.10-23.15. Fluorine, 23.15-23.20. Chlorine, 23.20-23.25. Bromine, 23.25-23.30. Iodine, 23.30-23.35. Barium, 23.35-23.40. Strontium, 23.40-23.45. Calcium, 23.45-23.50. Magnesium, 23.50-23.55. Potassium, 23.55-23.60. Sodium, 23.60-23.65. Ammonium, 23.65-23.70. Sulfur, 23.70-23.75. Phosphorus, 23.75-23.80. Nitrogen, 23.80-23.85. Carbon, 23.85-23.90. Silicon, 23.90-23.95. Boron, 23.95-24.00. Fluorine, 24.00-24.05. Chlorine, 24.05-24.10. Bromine, 24.10-24.15. Iodine, 24.15-24.20. Barium, 24.20-24.25. Strontium, 24.25-24.30. Calcium, 24.30-24.35. Magnesium, 24.35-24.40. Potassium, 24.40-24.45. Sodium, 24.45-24.50. Ammonium, 24.50-24.55. Sulfur, 24.55-24.60. Phosphorus, 24.60-24.65. Nitrogen, 24.65-24.70. Carbon, 24.70-24.75. Silicon, 24.75-24.80. Boron, 24.80-24.85. Fluorine, 24.85-24.90. Chlorine, 24.90-24.95. Bromine, 24.95-25.00. Iodine, 25.00-25.05. Barium, 25.05-25.10. Strontium, 25.10-25.15. Calcium, 25.15-25.20. Magnesium, 25.20-25.25. Potassium, 25.25-25.30. Sodium, 25.30-25.35. Ammonium, 25.35-25.40. Sulfur, 25.40-25.45. Phosphorus, 25.45-25.50. Nitrogen, 25.50-25.55. Carbon, 25.55-25.60. Silicon, 25.60-25.65. Boron, 25.65-25.70. Fluorine, 25.70-25.75. Chlorine, 25.75-25.80. Bromine, 25.80-25.85. Iodine, 25.85-25.90. Barium, 25.90-25.95. Strontium, 25.95-26.00. Calcium, 26.00-26.05. Magnesium, 26.05-26.10. Potassium, 26.10-26.15. Sodium, 26.15-26.20. Ammonium, 26.20-26.25. Sulfur, 26.25-26.30. Phosphorus, 26.30-26.35. Nitrogen, 26.35-26.40. Carbon, 26.40-26.45. Silicon, 26.45-26.50. Boron, 26.50-26.55. Fluorine, 26.55-26.60. Chlorine, 26.60-26.65. Bromine, 26.65-26.70. Iodine, 26.70-26.75. Barium, 26.75-26.80. Strontium, 26.80-26.85. Calcium, 26.85-26.90. Magnesium, 26.90-26.95. Potassium, 26.95-27.00. Sodium, 27.00-27.05. Ammonium, 27.05-27.10. Sulfur, 27.10-27.15. Phosphorus, 27.15-27.20. Nitrogen, 27.20-27.25. Carbon, 27.25-27.30. Silicon, 27.30-27.35. Boron, 27.35-27.40. Fluorine, 27.40-27.45. Chlorine, 27.45-27.50. Bromine, 27.50-27.55. Iodine, 27.55-27.60. Barium, 27.60-27.65. Strontium, 27.65-27.70. Calcium, 27.70-27.75. Magnesium, 27.75-27.80. Potassium, 27.80-27.85. Sodium, 27.85-27.90. Ammonium, 27.90-27.95. Sulfur, 27.95-28.00. Phosphorus, 28.00-28.05. Nitrogen, 28.05-28.10. Carbon, 28.10-28.15. Silicon, 28.15-28.20. Boron, 28.20-28.25. Fluorine, 28.25-28.30. Chlorine, 28.30-28.35. Bromine, 28.35-28.40. Iodine, 28.40-28.45. Barium, 28.45-28.50. Strontium, 28.50-28.55. Calcium, 28.55-28.60. Magnesium, 28.60-28.65. Potassium, 28.65-28.70. Sodium, 28.70-28.75. Ammonium, 28.75-28.80. Sulfur, 28.80-28.85. Phosphorus, 28.85-28.90. Nitrogen, 28.90-28.95. Carbon, 28.95-29.00. Silicon, 29.00-29.05. Boron, 29.05-29.10. Fluorine, 29.10-29.15. Chlorine, 29.15-29.20. Bromine, 29.20-29.25. Iodine, 29.25-29.30. Barium, 29.30-29.35. Strontium, 29.35-29.40. Calcium, 29.40-29.45. Magnesium, 29.45-29.50. Potassium, 29.50-29.55. Sodium, 29.55-29.60. Ammonium, 29.60-29.65. Sulfur, 29.65-29.70. Phosphorus, 29.70-29.75. Nitrogen, 29.75-29.80. Carbon, 29.80-29.85. Silicon, 29.85-29.90. Boron, 29.90-29.95. Fluorine, 29.95-30.00. Chlorine, 30.00-30.05. Bromine, 30.05-30.10. Iodine, 30.10-30.15. Barium, 30.15-30.20. Strontium, 30.20-30.25. Calcium, 30.25-30.30. Magnesium, 30.30-30.35. Potassium, 30.35-30.40. Sodium, 30.40-30.45. Ammonium, 30.45-30.50. Sulfur, 30.50-30.55. Phosphorus, 30.55-30.60. Nitrogen, 30.60-30.65. Carbon, 30.65-30.70. Silicon, 30.70-30.75. Boron, 30.75-30.80. Fluorine, 30.80-30.85. Chlorine, 30.85-30.90. Bromine, 30.90-30.95. Iodine, 30.95-31.00. Barium, 31.00-31.05. Strontium, 31.05-31.10. Calcium, 31.10-31.15. Magnesium, 31.15-31.20. Potassium, 31.20-31.25. Sodium, 31.25-31.30. Ammonium, 31.30-31.35. Sulfur, 31.35-31.40. Phosphorus, 31.40-31.45. Nitrogen, 31.45-31.50. Carbon, 31.50-31.55. Silicon, 31.55-31.60. Boron, 31.60-31.65. Fluorine, 31.65-31.70. Chlorine, 31.70-31.75. Bromine, 31.75-31.80. Iodine, 31.80-31.85. Barium, 31.85-31.90. Strontium, 31.90-31.95. Calcium, 31.95-32.00. Magnesium, 32.00-32.05. Potassium, 32.05-32.10. Sodium, 32.10-32.15. Ammonium, 32.15-32.20. Sulfur, 32.20-32.25. Phosphorus, 32.25-32.30. Nitrogen, 32.30-32.35. Carbon, 32.35-32.40. Silicon, 32.40-32.45. Boron, 32.45-32.50. Fluorine, 32.50-32.55. Chlorine, 32.55-32.60. Bromine, 32.60-32.65. Iodine, 32.65-32.70. Barium, 32.70-32.75. Strontium, 32.75-32.80. Calcium, 32.80-32.85. Magnesium, 32.85-32.90. Potassium, 32.90-32.95. Sodium, 32.95-33.00. Ammonium, 33.00-33.05. Sulfur, 33.05-33.10. Phosphorus, 33.10-33.15. Nitrogen, 33.15-33.20. Carbon, 33.20-33.25. Silicon, 33.25-33.30. Boron, 33.30-33.35. Fluorine, 33.35-33.40. Chlorine, 33.40-33.45. Bromine, 33.45-33.50. Iodine, 33.50-33.55. Barium, 33.55-33.60. Strontium, 33.60-33.65. Calcium, 33.65-33.70. Magnesium, 33.70-33.75. Potassium, 33.75-33.80. Sodium, 33.80-33.85. Ammonium, 33.85-33.90. Sulfur, 33.90-33.95. Phosphorus, 33.95-34.00. Nitrogen, 34.00-34.05. Carbon, 34.05-34.10. Silicon, 34.10-34.15. Boron, 34.15-34.20. Fluorine, 34.20-34.25. Chlorine, 34.25-34.30. Bromine, 34.30-34.35. Iodine, 34.35-34.40. Barium, 34.40-34.45. Strontium, 34.45-34.50. Calcium, 34.50-34.55. Magnesium, 34.55-34.60. Potassium, 34.60-34.65. Sodium, 34.65-34.70. Ammonium, 34.70-34.75. Sulfur, 34.75-34.80. Phosphorus, 34.80-34.85. Nitrogen, 34.85-34.90. Carbon, 34.90-34.95. Silicon, 34.95-35.00. Boron, 35.00-35.05. Fluorine, 35.05-35.10. Chlorine, 35.10-35.15. Bromine, 35.15-35.20. Iodine, 35.20-35.25. Barium, 35.25-35.30. Strontium, 35.30-35.35. Calcium, 35.35-35.40. Magnesium, 35.40-35.45. Potassium, 35.45-35.50. Sodium, 35.50-35.55. Ammonium, 35.55-35.60. Sulfur, 35.60-35.65. Phosphorus, 35.65-35.70. Nitrogen, 35.70-35.75. Carbon, 35.75-35.80. Silicon, 35.80-35.85. Boron, 35.85-35.90. Fluorine, 35.90-35.95. Chlorine, 35.95-36.00. Bromine, 36.00-36.05. Iodine, 36.05-36.10. Barium, 36.10-36.15. Strontium, 36.15-36.20. Calcium, 36.20-36.25. Magnesium, 36.25-36.30. Potassium, 36.30-36.35. Sodium, 36.35-36.40. Ammonium, 36.40-36.45. Sulfur, 36.45-36.50. Phosphorus, 36.50-36.55. Nitrogen, 36.55-36.60. Carbon, 36.60-36.65. Silicon, 36.65-36.70. Boron, 36.70-36.75. Fluorine, 36.75-36.80. Chlorine, 36.80-36.85. Bromine, 36.85-36.90. Iodine, 36.90-36.95. Barium, 36.95-37.00. Strontium, 37.00-37.05. Calcium, 37.05-37.10. Magnesium, 37.10-37.15. Potassium, 37.15-37.20. Sodium, 37.20-37.25. Ammonium, 37.25-37.30. Sulfur, 37.30-37.35. Phosphorus, 37.35-37.40. Nitrogen, 37.40-37.45. Carbon, 37.45-37.50. Silicon, 37.50-37.55. Boron, 37.55-37.60. Fluorine, 37.60-37.65. Chlorine, 37.65-37.70. Bromine, 37.70-37.75. Iodine, 37.75-37.80. Barium, 37.80-37.85. Strontium, 37.85-37.90. Calcium, 37.90-37.95. Magnesium, 37.95-38.00. Potassium, 38.00-38.05. Sodium, 38.05-38.10. Ammonium, 38.10-38.15. Sulfur, 38.15-38.20. Phosphorus, 38.20-38.25. Nitrogen, 38.25-38.30. Carbon, 38.30-38.35. Silicon, 38.35-38.40. Boron, 38.40-38.45. Fluorine, 38.45-38.50. Chlorine, 38.50-38.55. Bromine, 38.55-38.60. Iodine, 38.60-38.65. Barium, 38.65-38.70. Strontium, 38.70-38.75. Calcium, 38.75-38.80. Magnesium, 38.80-38.85. Potassium, 38.85-38.90. Sodium, 38.90-38.95. Ammonium, 38.95-39.00. Sulfur, 39.00-39.05. Phosphorus, 39.05-39.10. Nitrogen, 39.10-39.15. Carbon, 39.15-39.20. Silicon, 39.20-39.25. Boron, 39.25-39.30. Fluorine, 39.30-39.35. Chlorine, 39.35-39.40. Bromine, 39.40-39.45. Iodine, 39.45-39.50. Barium, 39.50-39.55. Strontium, 39.55-39.60. Calcium, 39.60-39.65. Magnesium, 39.65-39.70. Potassium, 39.70-39.75. Sodium, 39.75-39.80. Ammonium, 39.80-39.85. Sulfur, 39.85-39.90. Phosphorus, 39.90-39.95. Nitrogen, 39.95-40.00. Carbon, 40.00-40.05. Silicon, 40.05-40.10. Boron, 40.10-40.15. Fluorine, 40.15-40.20. Chlorine, 40.20-40.25. Bromine, 40.25-40.30. Iodine, 40.30-40.35. Barium, 40.35-40.40. Strontium, 40.40-40.45. Calcium, 40.45-40.50. Magnesium, 40.50-40.55. Potassium, 40.55-40.60. Sodium, 40.60-40.65. Ammonium, 40.65-40.70. Sulfur, 40.70-40.75. Phosphorus, 40.75-40.80. Nitrogen, 40.80-40.85. Carbon, 40.85-40.90. Silicon, 40.90-40.95. Boron, 40.95-41.00. Fluorine, 41.00-41.05. Chlorine, 41.05-41.10. Bromine, 41.10-41.15. Iodine, 41.15-41.20. Barium, 41.20-41.25. Strontium, 41.25-41.30. Calcium, 41.30-41.35. Magnesium, 41.35-41.40. Potassium, 41.40-41.45. Sodium, 41.45-41.50. Ammonium, 41.50-41.55. Sulfur, 41.55-41.60. Phosphorus, 41.60-41.65. Nitrogen, 41.65-41.70. Carbon, 41.70-41.75. Silicon, 41.75-41.80. Boron, 41.80-41.85. Fluorine, 41.85-41.90. Chlorine, 41.90-41.95. Bromine, 41.95-42.00. Iodine, 42.00-42.05. Barium, 42.05-42.10. Strontium, 42.10-42.15. Calcium, 42.15-42.20. Magnesium, 42.20-42.25. Potassium, 42.25-42.30. Sodium, 42.30-42.35. Ammonium, 42.35-42.40. Sulfur, 42.40-42.45. Phosphorus, 42.45-42.50. Nitrogen, 42.50-42.55. Carbon, 42.55-42.60. Silicon, 42.60-42.65. Boron, 42.65-42.70. Fluorine, 42.70-42.75. Chlorine, 42.75-42.80. Bromine, 42.80-42.85. Iodine, 42.85-42.90. Barium, 42.90-42.95. Strontium, 42.95-43.00. Calcium, 43.00-43.05. Magnesium, 43.05-43.10. Potassium, 43.10-43.15. Sodium, 43.15-43.20. Ammonium, 43.20-43.25. Sulfur, 43.25-43.30. Phosphorus, 43.30-43.35. Nitrogen, 43.35-43.40. Carbon, 43.40-43.45. Silicon, 43.45-43.50. Boron, 43.50-43.55. Fluorine, 43.55-43.60. Chlorine, 43.60-43.65. Bromine, 43.65-43.70. Iodine, 43.70-43.75. Barium, 43.75-43.80. Strontium, 43.80-43.85. Calcium, 43.85-43.90. Magnesium, 43.90-43.95. Potassium, 43.95-44.00. Sodium, 44.00-44.05. Ammonium, 44.05-44.10. Sulfur, 44.10-44.15. Phosphorus, 44.15-44.20. Nitrogen, 44.20-44.25. Carbon, 44.25-44.30. Silicon, 44.30-44.35. Boron, 44.35-44.40. Fluorine, 44.40-44.45. Chlorine, 44.45-44.50. Bromine, 44.50-44.55. Iodine, 44.55-44.60. Barium, 44.60-44.65. Strontium, 44.65-44.70. Calcium, 44.70-44.75. Magnesium, 44.75-44.80. Potassium, 44.80-44.85. Sodium, 44.85-44.90. Ammonium, 44.90-44.95. Sulfur, 44.95-45.00. Phosphorus, 45.00-45.05. Nitrogen, 45.05-45.10. Carbon, 45.10-45.15. Silicon, 45.15-45.20. Boron, 45.20-45.25. Fluorine, 45.25-45.30. Chlorine, 45.30-45.35. Bromine, 45.35-45.40. Iodine, 45.40-45.45. Barium, 45.45-45.50. Strontium, 45.50-45.55. Calcium, 45.55-45.60. Magnesium, 45.60-45.65. Potassium, 45.65-45.70. Sodium, 45.70-45.75. Ammonium, 45.75-45.80. Sulfur, 45.80-45.85. Phosphorus, 45.85-45.90. Nitrogen, 45.90-45.95. Carbon, 45.95-46.00. Silicon, 46.00-46.05. Boron, 46.05-46.10. Fluorine, 46.10-46.15. Chlorine, 46.15-46.20. Bromine, 46.20-46.25. Iodine, 46.25-46.30. Barium, 46.30-46.35. Strontium, 46.35-46.40. Calcium, 46.40-46.45. Magnesium, 46.45-46.50. Potassium, 46.50-46.55. Sodium, 46.55-46.60. Ammonium, 46.60-46.65. Sulfur, 46.65-46.70. Phosphorus, 46.70-46.75. Nitrogen, 46.75-46.80. Carbon, 46.80-46.85. Silicon, 46.85-46.90. Boron, 46.90-46.95. Fluorine, 46.95-47.00. Chlorine, 47.00-47.05. Bromine, 47.05-47.10. Iodine, 47.10-47.15. Barium, 47.15-47.20. Strontium, 47.20-47.25. Calcium, 47.25-47.30. Magnesium, 47.30-47.35. Potassium, 47.35-47.40. Sodium, 47.40-47.45. Ammonium, 47.45-47.50. Sulfur, 47.50-47.55. Phosphorus, 47.55-47.60. Nitrogen, 47.60-47.65. Carbon, 47.65-47.70. Silicon, 47.70-47.75. Boron, 47.75-47.80. Fluorine, 47.80-47.85. Chlorine, 47.85-47.90. Bromine, 47.90-47.95. Iodine, 47.95-48.00. Barium, 48.00-48.05. Strontium, 48.05-48.10. Calcium, 48.10-48.15. Magnesium, 48.15-48.20. Potassium, 48.20-48.25. Sodium, 48.25-48.30. Ammonium, 48.30-48.35. Sulfur, 48.35-48.40. Phosphorus, 48.40-48.45. Nitrogen, 48.45-48.50. Carbon, 48.50-48.55. Silicon, 48.55-48.60. Boron, 48.60-48.65. Fluorine, 48.65-48.70. Chlorine, 48.70-48.75. Bromine, 48.75-48.80. Iodine, 48.80-48.85. Barium, 48.85-48.90. Strontium, 48.90-48.95. Calcium, 48.95-49.00. Magnesium, 49.00-49.05. Potassium, 49.05-49.10. Sodium, 49.10-49.15. Ammonium, 49.15-49.20. Sulfur, 49.20-49.25. Phosphorus, 49.25-49.30. Nitrogen, 49.30-49.35. Carbon, 49.35-49.40. Silicon, 49.40-49.45. Boron, 49.45-49.50. Fluorine, 49.50-49.55. Chlorine, 49.55-49.60. Bromine, 49.60-49.65. Iodine, 49.65-49.70. Barium, 49.70-49.75. Strontium, 49.75-49.80. Calcium, 49.80-49.85. Magnesium, 49.85-49.90. Potassium, 49.90-49.95. Sodium, 49.95-50.00. Ammonium, 50.00-50.05. Sulfur, 50.05-50.10. Phosphorus, 50.10-50.15. Nitrogen, 50.15-50.20. Carbon, 50.20-50.25. Silicon, 50.25-50.30. Boron, 50.30-50.35. Fluorine, 50.35-50.40. Chlorine, 50.40-50.45. Bromine, 50.45-50.50. Iodine, 50.50-50.55. Barium, 50.55-50.60. Strontium, 50.60-50.65. Calcium, 50.65-50.70. Magnesium, 50.70-50.75. Potassium, 50.75-50.80. Sodium, 50.80-50.85. Ammonium, 50.85-50.90. Sulfur, 50.90-50.95. Phosphorus, 50.95-51.00. Nitrogen, 51.00-51.05. Carbon, 51.05-51.10. Silicon, 51.10-51.15. Boron, 51.15-51.20. Fluorine, 51.20-51.25. Chlorine, 51.25-51.30. Bromine, 51.30-51.35. Iodine, 51.35-51.40. Barium, 51.40-51.45. Strontium, 51.45-51.50. Calcium, 51.50-51.55. Magnesium, 51.55-51.60. Potassium, 51.60-51.65. Sodium, 51.65-51.70. Ammonium, 51.70-51.75. Sulfur, 51.75-51.80. Phosphorus, 51.80-51.85. Nitrogen, 51.85-51.90. Carbon, 51.90-51.95. Silicon, 51.95-52.00. Boron, 52.00-52.05. Fluorine, 52.05-52.10. Chlorine, 52.10-52.15. Bromine, 52.15-52.20. Iodine, 52.20-52.25. Barium, 52.25-52.30. Strontium, 52.30-52.35. Calcium, 52.35-52.40. Magnesium, 52.40-52.45. Potassium, 52.45-52.50. Sodium, 52.50-52.55. Ammonium, 52.55-52.60. Sulfur, 52.60-52.65. Phosphorus, 52.65-52.70. Nitrogen, 52.70-52.75. Carbon, 52.75-52.80. Silicon, 52.80-52.85. Boron, 52.85-52.90. Fluorine, 52.90-52.95. Chlorine, 52.95-53.00. Bromine, 53.00-53.05. Iodine, 53.05-53.10. Barium, 53.10-53.15. Strontium, 53.15-53.20. Calcium, 53.20-53.25. Magnesium, 53.25-53.30. Potassium, 53.30-53.35. Sodium, 53.35-53.40. Ammonium, 53.40-53.45. Sulfur, 53.45-53.50. Phosphorus, 53.50-53.55. Nitrogen, 53.55-53.60. Carbon, 53.60-53.65. Silicon, 53.65-53.70. Boron, 53.70-53.75. Fluorine, 53.75-53.80. Chlorine, 53.80-53.85. Bromine, 53.85-53.90. Iodine, 53.90-53.95. Barium, 53.95-54.00. Strontium, 54.00-54.05. Calcium, 54.05-54.10. Magnesium, 54.10-54.15. Potassium, 54.15-54.20. Sodium, 54.20-54.25. Ammonium, 54.25-54.30. Sulfur, 54.30-54.35. Phosphorus, 54.35-54.40. Nitrogen, 54.40-54.45. Carbon, 54.45-54.50. Silicon, 54.50-54.55. Boron, 54.55-54.60. Fluorine, 54.60-54.65. Chlorine, 54.65-54.70. Bromine, 54.70-54.75. Iodine, 54.75-54.80. Barium, 54.80-54.85. Strontium, 54.85-54.90. Calcium, 54.90-54.95. Magnesium, 54.95-55.00. Potassium, 55.00-55.05. Sodium, 55.05-55.10. Ammonium, 55.10-55.15. Sulfur, 55.15-55.20. Phosphorus, 55.20-55.25. Nitrogen, 55.25-55.30. Carbon, 55.30-55.35. Silicon, 55.35-55.40. Boron, 55.40-55.45. Fluorine, 55.45-55.50. Chlorine, 55.50-55.55. Bromine, 55.55-55.60. Iodine, 55.60-55.65. Barium, 55.65-55.70. Strontium, 55.70-55.75. Calcium, 55.75-55.80. Magnesium, 55.80-55.85. Potassium, 55.85-55.90. Sodium, 55.90-55.95. Ammonium, 55.95-56.00. Sulfur, 56.00-56.05. Phosphorus, 56.05-56.10. Nitrogen, 56.10-56.15. Carbon, 56.15-56.20. Silicon, 56.20-56.25. Boron, 56.25-56.30. Fluorine, 56.30-56.35. Chlorine, 56.35-56.40. Bromine, 56.40-56.45. Iodine, 56.45-56.50. Barium, 56.50-56.55. Strontium, 56.55-56.60. Calcium, 56.60-56.65. Magnesium, 56.65-56.70. Potassium, 56.70-56.75. Sodium, 56.75-56.80. Ammonium, 56.80-56.85. Sulfur, 56.85-56.90. Phosphorus, 56.90-56.95. Nitrogen, 56.95-57.00. Carbon, 57.00-57.05. Silicon, 57.05-57.10. Boron, 57.10-57.15. Fluorine, 57.15-57.20. Chlorine, 57.20-57.25. Bromine, 57.25-57.30. Iodine, 57.30-57.35. Barium, 57.35-57.40. Strontium, 57.40-57.45. Calcium, 57.45-57.50. Magnesium, 57.50-57.55. Potassium, 57.55-57.60. Sodium, 57.60-57.65. Ammonium, 57.65-57.70. Sulfur, 57.70-57.75. Phosphorus, 57.75-57.80. Nitrogen, 57.80-57.85.

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